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## ENTRY INTO MEXICO NOT AN INVASION BY UNITED STATES

Washington Officials Announce  
It Was Only to Protect Lives  
of American Citizens—Troops  
Are Promptly Withdrawn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Assurances were given by the State  
Department yesterday to Gen. Carranza  
that the American troops were not sent  
into Mexico for the purpose of occupying  
the country, but solely to protect American  
lives and property.  
No protest has been received by the  
State Department from the Mexican  
Government of the action of the United  
States Government. William Phillips,  
Assistant Secretary of State, announced  
yesterday that the American  
commander moved his troops across  
the border only after several persons  
on the American side had been  
wounded. No misunderstanding of the  
policy is expected and Mr. Phillips  
was emphatic in stating that it should  
not be considered as unfriendly to the  
Mexican Government.

Secretary Baker's Statement  
Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War,  
confirmed the statement of the State  
Department. Casualties from the Carranza  
troops, he said, were brought  
to the American side and are being  
cared for in United States military  
hospitals. Refugees from Juarez also  
were being given assistance. The  
withdrawal of United States troops,  
he declared, was ordered immediately  
upon the accomplishment of the purpose  
of dispersing the bandits.  
Despite the optimism of State De-  
partment and War Department of-  
ficials, the situation is believed to be  
delicate. Questions as to whether or  
not the Carranza government had an  
understanding with the United States  
whereby troops might be sent across  
the border were skillfully evaded.  
The question was brought up in the  
Senate yesterday afternoon when  
James C. Watson, Republican Senator  
from Indiana, asked A. B. Fall, Repu-  
blican Senator from New Mexico, to  
throw some light on the situation in  
Mexico as it now is.

"I solemnly name the Senate and  
the American people," Senator Fall  
said, "that Carranza is no more able  
to afford protection to Americans now  
than he was when Secretary Lansing  
wrote him after the Columbus raid,  
when Secretary Lansing stated that  
it appeared that Carranza had no  
desire to protect American citizens,  
that his own soldiers had been attacking  
them, that his own soldiers had  
committed all kinds of murders from  
Laredo to Columbus and El Paso."

Senator Fall's Charges  
Senator Fall charged that prior to  
the attack by Villa on Juarez, American  
privates and officers had been  
killed, and that there was an attempt  
to suppress the facts.  
"If the purpose was to protect the  
Carranza garrison," he said, "there  
can be no defense whatever of the  
act of the War Department."  
Atlee Pomerene, Senator from Ohio,  
then got into touch with the Sec-  
retary of War, who informed him that  
the casualties occurring on this side  
of the border were the cause of the  
attack.  
"I am advised by the Secretary of  
War," he said, "that this fighting was  
going on between the Carranzistas and  
the Villistas and all the evidence they  
had here was that the Villistas were  
the ones who were doing the shooting  
across the border. The Carranza  
party was advised that our troops  
were going across for the sole pur-  
pose of defending American citizens. They  
went for that purpose and are now  
on their way back, and if this  
shooting had been by the Carranza  
forces we would have gone over in  
just the same way."

Infantry Withdrawn  
United States Soldiers Drove Villistas  
From Juarez

EL PASO, Texas—Troops sent into  
Mexico Sunday night to stop the in-  
discriminate firing across the border  
fought their first general engagement  
with the Mexican rebel forces of  
Francisco Villa at the Juarez race  
track shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday  
morning and the Americans were  
victorious. Villa's troops were driven  
from the race track by rifle and ma-  
chine-gun fire and many prisoners  
were reported taken by the United  
States cavalry, which took up posi-  
tions on the east and southeast of the  
track, according to an official report  
at military headquarters.  
United States Infantry started with-  
drawing from Juarez to El Paso at  
10:30 a. m. yesterday in obedience to  
orders by Maj. Gen. de Rosey C.  
Cabell, commander of the Southern  
Department, who arrived from San  
Antonio and crossed the international  
bridge for a conference with Gen.  
Francisco Gonzales, supreme com-  
mander of the Juarez troops.  
At 10:45 a. m., the twenty-fourth in-  
fantry started marching across the  
international bridge from Juarez, and  
by 11 o'clock the entire command was  
back on American soil after having

spent exactly 11 hours on Mexican  
soil.  
Upon his return to military head-  
quarters this morning, Major-General  
Cabell announced that he had ordered  
one battalion of four mountain cannon  
to El Paso from Camp Stanley, Texas,  
for the use of the American artillery  
commander at Ft. Bliss should these  
mountain guns be needed against the  
Villa forces. He also confirmed the  
ordering of six companies of the nine-  
teenth infantry from Douglas, Ariz-  
ona, to El Paso. General Cabell also  
announced officially that United States  
cavalry here engaged with Villa rebels  
southeast of Juarez yesterday morn-  
ing.  
It was announced at military head-  
quarters that the cavalry and artillery  
forces would probably return to the  
American side before dark.

General Gonzales' Statement  
JUAREZ, Mexico—Villa troops  
driven from Juarez by United States  
infantrymen sent across the border to  
stop the firing into El Paso by Mex-  
ican rebels fled to the southeast of  
Juarez, toward Guadalupe, opposite  
Fabens, Texas, 32 miles from  
Major-General Gonzales returned to  
Juarez yesterday and resumed com-  
mand of the federal troops which re-  
mained after American soldiers en-  
tered. Upon the occupation of Juarez  
by the Americans, General Gonzales  
withdrew in the direction of Samala-  
yuca to prevent any clashes between  
the American and Mexican Govern-  
ment troops.

## POLITICAL UNREST IN SPANISH PARTIES

Governmental Circles Uneasy  
Regarding Events Developing  
in Connection With Alleged  
Unconstitutional Election

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
MADRID, Spain (Saturday)—Span-  
ish governmental and political circles  
are extremely uneasy regarding the  
situation which have been rapidly  
developing in connection with the at-  
titude of the other parties toward the  
Maurist Government, owing to its  
strong reactionary policy and irregu-  
lar and alleged unconstitutional pro-  
cedure at the present elections.  
A meeting of all sections of the Left  
has now been held and lasted three  
hours, every party being represented  
by their chiefs, who all solemnly  
agreed to oppose all government  
measures in the forthcoming Cortes,  
not to accept the membership of any  
commission and to exert extreme ef-  
forts toward obtaining an annulment  
of all elections unconstitutional in-  
fluenced by the government. The last-  
mentioned is an important step and the  
Left is determined upon a thorough  
investigation.  
Even more significant is the meet-  
ing of the Dato Conservatives upon  
whom the Maurist Government de-  
pends for its existence.  
Mr. Dato, leader of the Conserva-  
tive Party, had previously intimated  
to Antonio Maura, Premier of Spain,  
that the latter must not look to him  
for assistance beyond that necessary  
to regulate the financial situation and  
preserve public order, but before the  
meeting, the King's private secretary  
visited him. After the meeting it was  
announced that the party would give  
the Maurists such assistance as might  
be considered opportune in conformity  
with the Constitution and in the na-  
tional interest. It is insisted, however,  
that such assistance is conditional and  
the Datis preserve complete indepen-  
dence.

At the same meeting the Datis  
decided not to accept any govern-  
ment office or parliamentary post.  
There is a general feeling that the  
Maurist Government is impossible in  
existing circumstances and if the  
Premier attempts to continue he may  
precipitate an even graver crisis by  
causing an open revolt of the oppos-  
ing forces. The most likely solution  
for the present seems to be the hand-  
ing over of the government to the  
Datis.

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## SALE OF SHIPS TO BRITISH OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Stockhold-  
ers of the International Mercantile  
Marine Company yesterday voted  
against the directors' recommenda-  
tion that the company's British regis-  
tered ships and the assets of the  
British companies it controls be sold  
to a British syndicate. The voting  
showed that a little more than one-  
half of the company's capitalization  
opposed the proposed sale. The vote  
followed soon after Federal Judge  
Hand denied the motion of a stock-  
holder to restrain the company from  
making the sale.

## COAL MINERS IN FRANCE MAY STRIKE

Dispute Now Question of Wages  
and the Application of the  
Eight-Hour Reform—Situa-  
tion in City of Paris Is Better

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Monday)—The  
strike situation, as far as Paris is  
concerned, has greatly improved.  
Thanks to the action taken by Mr.  
Clemenceau, the transport strike has  
been almost settled. There is a large  
supply of trains, and trams and buses  
are running.  
Unless something happens at the  
last minute, however, today will wit-  
ness the beginning of a general coal  
strike, which means that the effort of  
the country toward economic recon-  
struction will be greatly impeded and  
a serious situation created in connec-  
tion with the winter's coal supply.  
The Belhune miners are holding a meet-  
ing today, and it is still hoped that wiser  
counsels will prevail.  
The eight-hour bill having passed  
the Chamber and an offer of immedi-  
ate application having been made, the  
dispute is now one of wages and of the  
manner of application of the eight-  
hours reform. The bill passed by the  
Chamber offends the miners' interpre-  
tation of reform in one particular.  
The Belgian and British solidarity has  
not an effective spoke in the wheel of  
the international strike organizers.  
Neither Belgian nor British repre-  
sentatives attended a syndicate meet-  
ing on Saturday and it has been decided  
to send a Franco-Italian delegation to  
explain the scheme for a 24-hour  
strike at the end of June before the  
British workers' organizations.  
Tomorrow a meeting of the Inter-  
national cartel will be held. A good  
deal will depend on the outcome. If  
the extremist counsels should prevail,  
there is a possibility of a change of  
policy in the Confédération Générale  
du Travail.

Newspaper Strike in Berlin  
BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—(By  
The Associated Press)—The strike  
that has caused a suspension of pub-  
lication of the Berlin newspapers is  
one of unpracticed auxiliary com-  
posing room workers, who are de-  
manding wages equal to those of  
trained technical hands. No news-  
papers were issued today.  
Mr. Clemenceau Receives Delegates  
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Sunday)—Dele-  
gates from the transport workers and  
representatives of the Confédération  
Générale du Travail were received by  
Mr. Clemenceau on Friday. Negotia-  
tions are proceeding.  
The executive of the Labor confeder-  
ation and delegates from great in-  
dustrial centers held an extraor-  
dinary meeting on Saturday morning  
to consider the situation which would  
arise if the miners' strike threat is  
put into effect. The British delegates  
will not be present at the interna-  
tional Labor meeting against inter-  
vention in Russia.

Comments on the Flight  
In commenting on the flight of Capt.  
John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W.  
Brown, The Daily Chronicle says:  
"The honor of the first crossing be-  
longed to the gallant Americans, but  
Alcock and Brown were the first to  
cross in less time than would be taken  
by a sea voyage. The Atlantic honors  
are now fairly divided between the  
United States and Great Britain."  
The Daily Telegraph says of the  
flight: "It does not eclipse the glory  
of the American achievement, but that  
is because there is no question of an  
eclipse in these matters, as there is  
no question of jealousy."

Final Trial Flight of R-34  
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The  
British airship R-34 performed a suc-  
cessful final trial flight last night from  
the East Fortune aerodrome. The  
R-34 was accompanied by other air-  
ships, the maneuvers taking place over  
the Haddingtonshire coast and being  
followed by a flight over the Firth of  
Forth. She will probably attempt the  
trans-Atlantic flight in a few days.

## CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON FOR THE ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Aviators Had 290 Gallons of  
Petrol to Spare—Authenticity  
of Vickers-Vimy Biplane Es-  
tablished—Machine Guarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England (Monday)—The  
inspection by Major Mayo of the Aero  
Club of the official seals on the marked  
parts of the Vickers-Vimy biplane, on  
which Capt. John Alcock and Lieut.  
Arthur W. Brown made their suc-  
cessful non-stop trans-Atlantic flight  
yesterday, set the official mark of  
recognition on the flight made by these  
two aviators. Meanwhile London was  
celebrating the feat of the daring air-  
men.  
The machine, which is now under  
guard by soldiers in a bog near Clif-  
den, in Ireland, is awaiting some re-  
pairs before being removed from its  
landing place. It is understood that  
there were still 290 gallons of petrol  
left in the tanks, when the machine  
landed, or a sufficient quantity for a  
further flight of some 10 hours.  
The aviators have commented on the  
unfavorable weather conditions which  
they met on the way over the ocean,  
a condition of affairs which rendered  
them unable to make more than three  
observations for laying the course,  
while sleet stopped the work of the  
petrol indicator.

LONDON, England (Monday)—Lon-  
don celebrated today the achievement  
of the British aviators who yester-  
day completed the first non-stop trans-  
Atlantic flight, meanwhile preparing  
for a formal reception to the air vic-  
tors, Capt. John Alcock and Lieut.  
Arthur W. Brown.  
Formal examination of the Vickers-  
Vimy bombing type airplane in which  
the two men flew 1650 nautical miles  
in 16 hours and 12 minutes from St.  
Johns, Newfoundland, to Clifden, near  
Galway, Ireland, has been completed  
by aero club officials, who found the  
seals intact on the marked parts of  
the airplane, thus officially establish-  
ing the authenticity of the flight.  
Meanwhile the aviators are on their  
way to London and may reach here  
tomorrow. The biplane was badly  
damaged and may have to be dis-  
mantled.

Aeroplane Goes to Assistance  
Features of the trip were the carry-  
ing of the first aerial mail across the  
Atlantic.

When the biplane was first sighted  
crossing the Irish coast, says a dis-  
patch to The Daily Mail from Clifden,  
Galway, an aeroplane flew out from  
the Oranmore airfield to render  
assistance. This machine landed near  
the Vickers-Vimy, but was wrecked  
owing to the softness of the ground.  
When assistance reached the ma-  
chine, the two aviators were helped  
to the ground, and it was found that  
both of them were somewhat dazed.  
They quickly recovered, however, and  
location of the Berlin newspapers is  
one of unpracticed auxiliary com-  
posing room workers, who are de-  
manding wages equal to those of  
trained technical hands. No news-  
papers were issued today.

Particular significance is attached  
to the President's intention to go west.  
He has apparently been kept well in-  
formed as to the situation in this part  
of the country. The decision to hand  
over Shantung to Japan has caused  
considerable disappointment where  
there was a disposition to favor a  
League of Nations, but where now  
there is hesitation to subscribe to a  
covenant which, it is said, would perpe-  
tuate an injustice.  
Reassurance Needed  
Again, the people of the far west,  
especially, need to be assured as to  
the extent to which the League of Na-  
tions will have power to control the  
flow of immigration from the Orient.  
Republican leaders, it was said, would  
not be convinced that a stumping  
tour by the President would be a suf-  
ficient indication of the sentiment of  
the people in the issue before the  
Senate. Nothing less than a referen-  
dum or a political campaign with the  
League covenant as the issue would  
satisfy them that the people have been  
consulted to the degree some senators  
deem necessary before a departure  
from established policy. For this  
reason, and especially if the Presi-  
dent meets with apparent success, it  
is probable that leaders of the oppo-  
sition will bring forward a proposal  
to set out machinery for a complete  
and thorough canvass of public senti-  
ment by a referendum.  
In the meantime, the program of the  
Republicans is to secure a test vote  
on the Knox resolution, which is, in  
essence, a serving of notice on the  
Peace Conference that the Senate will  
fight the peace treaty unless it is com-  
pletely dissociated from the League of  
Nations. Philander C. Knox, Repu-  
blican Senator from Pennsylvania, will  
move, at the close of the morning hour  
today, that his resolution be taken up.  
This will bring up the question as to  
whether or not the motion is debatable,  
and Senator Knox will address the  
Senate on his resolution. From this  
point, a filibuster from the Democratic  
forces is expected, their aim being to  
prevent a test vote in the Senate until  
the treaty has been completed and  
handed to the German delegates. By  
making the Knox resolution the unin-  
fused business and making a motion  
for the application of the cloture rule  
to limit debate, a test vote may be ob-  
tained before Friday evening.

## LABOR UNREST IN GERMANY DEPLORED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
WEIMAR, Germany (Monday)—Dr.  
Edward David, minister without port-  
folio, deplores the existence of the  
strike agitations which are sweeping  
Germany. In a statement he has  
pointed out, however, that if some per-  
sons are displeased with what the  
government has been trying to do, the  
feeling is reciprocal.  
Robert Schmidt, Germany's Food  
Minister, in a speech, has indicated  
that the Cabinet has not yet agreed  
upon a definite program for aiding the  
country industrially and financially.

## PRESIDENT PLANS APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Announcement of Tour of the  
United States in Behalf of  
League of Nations Covenant  
Is Given Out in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—President Wilson will accept the  
challenge of the opponents of the  
League of Nations in the United States  
Senate. It became known yesterday  
that on his return from France, which  
probably will be between July 2 and  
July 4, he will immediately undertake  
a tour of the country, and particularly  
west of the Mississippi, to carry his  
message to the people and put the  
case for the treaty of peace and the  
League of Nations before them.  
Democrats in the Capital, who have  
been showing signs of apprehension as  
to the possible outcome of the bitter  
campaign waged by the Republican  
opponents of the league covenant,  
were considerably heartened on learn-  
ing that the President had practically  
decided to attempt to take the wind  
out of the sails of his opponents by  
appealing directly to the people. The  
itinerary of the President, arranged  
by Joseph P. Tumulty, his secretary,  
was submitted to him in Paris. Ac-  
cording to this schedule, he is ex-  
pected to be the guest of St. Louis,  
Missouri, as the starting point of his  
western trip. Should he, however, ar-  
rive in New York about the 4th of  
July, he is expected to take advantage  
of the occasion to make his initial  
speech in that city.

Battle Ground in West  
St. Louis has made special repre-  
sentations to have the President speak  
there, and the Administration leaders  
are particularly anxious for him to  
do so, because James A. Reed, Senator  
from Missouri, is the only Democratic  
senator who has steadily opposed the  
League of Nations and joined forces  
with the political opponents of the  
President.

In answer to a cable message from  
Claude A. Swanson, Senator from  
Virginia, requesting that Richmond  
be one of the places selected for an  
address on the league, the President  
declared that it would interfere with  
his itinerary to speak there, and that  
he desired to arrange his tour in such  
a way as to bring home to the people  
an understanding of the issues.  
Particular significance is attached  
to the President's intention to go west.  
He has apparently been kept well in-  
formed as to the situation in this part  
of the country. The decision to hand  
over Shantung to Japan has caused  
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fused business and making a motion  
for the application of the cloture rule  
to limit debate, a test vote may be ob-  
tained before Friday evening.

## FARE INCREASED, ELEVATED SHUNNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—The number of  
passengers carried by the ele-  
vated railways of Chicago de-  
creased by 8,272,550 for the first  
six months after the fare was  
increased from 5 to 6 cents, as  
compared with the same period the  
year before, according to a report filed  
with the Illinois State Public Utilities  
Commission by the roads. The period  
covered was from Nov. 22, 1918, when  
the new rate went into effect, to May  
22, 1919. The decrease amounted to  
7.75 per cent.  
The increase in receipts from the  
new rate was \$580,581.33 or 10.55  
per cent. The company had figured  
that the new rate would increase the  
receipts 20 per cent. The fact that  
the surface cars still have a 5-cent  
fare is said to be one of the causes  
for the decrease in the number of  
passengers on the elevated lines.

## NATIONAL RAILWAY RATE PLAN URGED

Sentiment in United States Con-  
gress Said to Favor a Re-  
cession From the Present  
Method of Dual Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—One conviction in regard to the  
future relation of the federal govern-  
ment to the railroads is shared in gen-  
eral by leaders in Congress and rail-  
road executives, however diverse their  
views may be otherwise. It is that the  
power of the several states to regu-  
late rates should be abolished when  
the lines are returned to private con-  
trol.

When the Supreme Court of the  
United States recently upheld the au-  
thority of the federal government in the  
emergency of war, to regulate in-  
trastate as well as interstate rates, the  
advocates of state regulation felt that  
their defeat was only temporary, but  
sentiment as revealed in the principal  
bills introduced in Congress is clearly  
in favor of reserving all rate-making  
power to national supervision after  
peace is proclaimed.

Albert B. Cummins, chairman of the  
Senate Interstate Commerce Com-  
mittee, and John J. Esch, chairman of  
the House Interstate and Foreign  
Commerce Committee, disagree as to  
the general plan for returning the  
lines to their owners, but they are in  
substantial agreement on the point  
that the rate-making power should be  
nationalized. Other members of Con-  
gress have introduced bills specifi-  
cally depriving the states of the  
power to regulate rates.  
The reason advanced for the ab-  
sorption by the Interstate Commerce  
Commission, or possibly by some new  
national agency, of the rate-making  
powers of the states, is that only  
under a uniform, centralized rate-  
making authority can sufficient re-  
venue be assured the railroads to sus-  
tain them. The prospect of returning  
to the pre-war system of joint state  
and federal supervision, with railroad  
finances in their present condition, is  
one which railroad owners face with  
dismay, and those in Congress respon-  
sible for framing the future policy of  
the government plan to permanently  
relieve the railroads of this dual  
supervision.

Walker D. Hines, Director-General  
of Railroads, speaking largely from  
the viewpoint of the trunk lines, sees  
a need of nationalizing the rate-  
making power, but the short lines are  
equally in favor of it, according to  
Benjamin B. Cain, vice-president of the  
American Short Line Railroad Asso-  
ciation, which represents 788 short  
line railroads throughout the United  
States. None of these lines is under  
the United States Railroad Adminis-  
tration.  
Mr. Cain says the short lines want  
state authority over rates abolished,  
so that arrangements can be made  
whereby the short lines and trunk  
lines can share revenue from rates  
based on the whole country, or certain  
large areas of it. These rates would  
be only enough to guarantee all rail-  
roads a fair return upon capital in-  
vested and an adequate wage to labor.  
If the states continue to regulate in-  
trastate rates, this plan would be im-  
possible.

## CALIFORNIAN TAKEN ON THREAT CHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office  
OAKLAND, California—John G.  
Weiler has been arrested on a charge  
of being the author of threatening let-  
ters that have been sent to leading  
citizens, and will be prosecuted under  
the recently enacted state syndicalism  
law, according to Capt. John J.  
O'Meara of the police neutrality squad  
of San Francisco. Letters preaching  
the program of the I. W. W. and  
similar radical theories and threaten-  
ing destruction of life and property  
and overthrow of the present form  
of government, have been sent to lead-  
ing citizens of California for two  
years past, and recently in large num-  
bers. The arrest of Weiler is based  
on the similarity of his handwriting  
to that in the letters in question, said  
Captain O'Meara.

## GERMANY HANDED FINAL PEACE TERMS BY ALLIED POWERS

Reply Must Be Received by  
Next Saturday—Marshal Foch  
Ready to Direct Advance In-  
to Germany in Case of Refusal

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Monday)—Today  
an official from the French Foreign  
Office proceeded to Versailles and  
handed to Count von Brockdorff-Rant-  
sau the Allies' final peace terms.  
Count von Brockdorff-Rantau then  
immediately started to Weimar, and  
by Saturday the German reply must  
be received by the Allies. If it should  
be in the nature of a refusal, the  
armistice automatically ends. Marshal  
Foch, who has proceeded to Luxem-  
bourg in readiness for such a contin-  
gency, will direct the advance of the  
allied armies from the Rhine bridge-  
heads into Germany. The British  
Navy will occupy the German ports,  
and the blockade will be strictly re-  
sumed.

Strength of Effectives Reduced  
It is stated that the strength of mil-  
itary effectives fixed for the German  
Army for the next three months by  
military experts has been reduced by  
the allied governments from 300,000  
to 200,000 men. The Allies' reply to  
Germany provides that Germany can,  
four months from the date of the sig-  
nature of the peace treaty, make an  
offer on the total figure of reparations,  
the decision as to acceptance remain-  
ing, of course, with the Reparations  
Commission.  
The Germans are allowed five days  
to accept or refuse the treaty as it  
stands. If they accept, peace will be  
signed at once; if not, the armistice  
will terminate on Saturday and the  
powers take such steps as necessary  
to enforce their terms.

The fundamentals of the original  
conditions have been vigorously up-  
held as establishing a peace of justice,  
but certain modifications in detail and  
many explanations of the effect of  
execution are made.  
The reply is in two parts, covering  
letter of about 4500 words, and seri-  
ous discussions of the general counter-  
proposals.

Plebiscite for Upper Silesia  
The changes include a plebiscite for  
Upper Silesia, with guarantees of coal  
therefrom; frontier rectifications in  
West Prussia; omission of the third  
zone of the Schleswig plebiscite; tem-  
porary increase of the German Army  
from 100,000 to 200,000 men; declara-  
tion of intention to submit within a  
month of signature a list of those ac-  
cused of violation of the laws and  
customs of war; offer to cooperate  
with a German commission of repara-  
tions and to receive suggestions for  
discharging the obligation; certain  
detailed modifications in the finance,  
economic, and ports and waterways  
clauses, including abolition of the pro-  
posed Kiel Canal Commission; and  
the assurance of membership in the  
League of Nations at the early future,  
if Germany fulfills her obligations.  
The summary of the German reply  
made to the original text of the peace  
treaty was issued on Sunday. The  
statistics quoted therein are all of  
German origin. There is also an un-  
mistakable German touch about the  
presentation of many of the facts.

United Opposition to Terms Urged  
Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—  
An article by Prince Max of Baden in  
the Berliner Tageblatt urges upon the  
German people united opposition to the  
allied terms, and argues that the  
consequences of opposition, while  
hard, would be of but a short duration,  
as the popular sentiment against the  
terms is growing rapidly in enemy  
countries.

Consideration of the Terms  
BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—(By  
The Associated Press)—Count von  
Brockdorff-Rantau, chief of the Ger-  
man peace delegation at Versailles,  
has informed the Berlin Government  
that he expects to reach Weimar on  
Tuesday afternoon.

Immediately after the Count's ar-  
rival at Weimar the Cabinet will hold  
a meeting and the terms will be sent  
to shipping, financial, and economic  
experts, who will report to the Cab-  
inet. The situation will be laid before  
the National Assembly on Wednesday,  
and will be discussed so that the Cab-  
inet will be able to ascertain the state  
of public sentiment.  
With expert opinions and the assem-  
bly's attitude before it, the Cabinet  
will hold a final meeting probably on  
Friday and will submit the German  
answer to the National Assembly on  
Saturday for ratification.

Copy Is in French and English  
VERSAILLES, France (Monday)—  
The allied reply to the German coun-  
ter-proposals was delivered by Paul  
Dutasta, general secretary of the  
Peace Conference to Count von Brock-  
dorff Rantau, head of the German  
peace delegation, at 6:45 o'clock this  
evening.  
The copy to be received by the Ger-  
mans was to be in French and English  
and would thus have to be translated  
and printed before it is placed before  
the German National Assembly at  
Weimar. It was expected that the



translation and printing would take at least 24 hours.

The delivery, moreover, was not to be in printed form, as it was found that there was not time to complete the printing of the revised document.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau was therefore compelled to be handed over a copy of the original treaty with the changes written in red ink. With this was to be handed 99 other copies of the treaty upon which the members of the German delegation were to make the corrections themselves from the first draft.

At this morning's session of the Council of Four the documents to be handed the Germans were gone over in detail. The session was attended by the Revision Commission, which earlier had completed its work.

The German plenipotentiaries were to sign a receipt for the treaty, writing upon it the exact time from which the five days' limit within which they must sign or reject the document will date.

### Support of Jews Asked

Dr. Elias Solomon Urges Them to Uphold Work for League of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Addressing the United Synagogue of America and the Women's League, Dr. Elias Solomon, president of the former, urged Jews to uphold the work of President Wilson and his colleagues at Versailles in their efforts to establish a League of Nations.

"We cannot attain perfection at one step," said Dr. Solomon, "but we should rejoice that universal peace is brought nearer because of the League of Nations."

### Marshal Foch at Council Meeting

PARIS, France (Monday)—Marshal Foch, General Bliss and other military leaders attended the meeting of the Council of Five today.

### Austrian Delegation Arrives

ST. GERMAIN, France (Monday)—A delegation of 14 Austrians arrived today from Vienna to join the Austrian peace mission. The arrivals included Messrs. Muller, Martini, Papp, Berliner, Werner, Krassinsky, and Hammerling, comprising a financial commission, and several ministerial counselors and secretaries.

### LITHUANIANS TO AID IN CITIZENSHIP WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A permanent Lithuanian advisory committee to work in cooperation with the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration was organized recently at the State House by Lithuanians prominent in business and the professions. This committee, like those of other nationalities similarly formed or about to be formed, purposes to give direct and intelligent aid in the carrying out of the constructive program of the bureau among its particular people.

Not only an executive committee which is to meet weekly, but a publicity committee was also elected; the function of the latter being to promote classes in English and naturalization, in exploitation, in housing and so on, and to encourage the immigrants to take advantage of them.

There are citizens who feel that in these times of seeming unrest, the practical citizenship work of the Bureau of Immigration and the declarations of loyalty that come from various groups of the community's people should receive due attention. Each one of the Lithuanians present at this State House meeting expressed the most sincere appreciation of the advantages of life in the United States, of American citizenship and its responsibilities, and of the liberty under the law which the Constitution of the United States insures. Arrangements were perfected for a Lithuanian loyalty mass meeting to be held in Faneuil Hall, June 18.

### JOBS ON EASTERN FARMS FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Three thousand farming jobs are now ready for discharged soldiers in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, according to an announcement by Dr. George W. Kirchwey, state director of the United States Employment Service. Application should be made at 22 East Twenty-second Street. The salary offered is from \$50 per month and upward, with expenses.

In a letter to the chairman of the United States House and Senate Appropriation Committees Col. Arthur Woods, who is assisting the Secretary of War in finding work for soldiers, asked approval of the \$4,600,000 appropriation proposed for carrying on of employment work for next year.

"If the United States Employment Service were to go out of business on July 1 the interests of the returning soldiers and sailors who need assistance in trying to reestablish themselves in civil life would suffer to an extent which it is difficult to over-estimate," wrote Colonel Woods. "This employment service extends all over the country, and except for the various welfare associations, which in most cases cooperate closely with the employment service, is, of course, the only comprehensive placement machinery for soldiers and sailors."

### PACIFIC COAST HIGHWAY PLAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Willis C. Hawley, Republican Representative from Oregon, introduced yesterday a bill proposing an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for building a Roosevelt military highway along the coast of Oregon between Astoria and the California-Oregon boundary. Oregon to provide a similar amount.

## NEGLECT OF ALLIED INTERESTS CHARGED

Mutiny on Board French Warships in Black Sea Is, However, Said to Be Due to Bolshevik-German Propaganda

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—An interpellation of the government by the Republican Socialist, Mr. de Kerguel, on the subject of the recent Near East and Black Sea events, gave rise to a prolonged debate in which the government was charged with having grossly neglected the French and other allied interests in the Orient.

In reply to Mr. Marcel Cachin, Socialist leader and editor of l'Humanité, Mr. Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, showed that the mutiny on board the French warships had been caused by unceasing Bolshevik propaganda engineered by German agents, and that the Socialist insinuation that the French sailors refused to fight the Bolsheviks was proven false by the fact that during military operations at Sebastopol, General Anselme received all the aid he wanted from French warships. When, on April 19, the mutiny began, all fighting had ceased. "Bolshevism is a poison which Germany has introduced into Russia to destroy the country," said Mr. Leygues, adding that her aim is to do the same in France. It is in this light that the Black Sea incident must be regarded, he declared.

Mr. Stephen Pichon will make a statement on Tuesday on the same subject.

### German Attack on Estonians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns authoritatively that the Germans are attacking the Estonians and are concentrating armored cars and other war matériel with the evident intention of occupying all Estonia. Marshal Foch has directed the Germans to withdraw immediately to the south of the line already laid down, and General Gough has supplemented this order.

### Violation of Armistice Claimed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The Wolff Bureau states that the German Government has obtained possession of a Polish army order showing two divisions of General Haller's army have been ordered to the Posen front, thus violating the armistice conditions. Matthias Erzberger has requested an explanation, as otherwise the German Government will have to prevent the transport of General Haller's army.

It is also stated that the Danzig railway authorities have stopped the transport of American foodstuffs to Poland, on the ground that the Poles are not keeping their agreement to return the transport wagons used.

### Obedience of Troops Demanded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—In view of Mr. Gustave Nosske's denial that German troops are supporting the Bolsheviks against the Estonians and Letts, the Estonian and Lettish Press Bureau states that von der Goltz has issued public placards at Libau, declaring himself the only military authority in the country and announcing that all troops, whether German, Baltic or Lettish, must obey him. The bureau also states that the so-called Iron Division, without whose support the Baltic militia would never have dared to attack the Estonian front, consists chiefly of German volunteers.

### Bolshevik U-Boats in Black Sea

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The British admiral in charge of the recent action in the Baltic has reported that it was Bolshevik vessels which first opened fire. The very fact that these vessels have proved capable of putting to sea shows them to be a more serious factor than was previously thought, and there is every reason to suppose that the personnel includes a German stiffening. The Bolshevik gunfire is well directed, but the fleet is careful not to go too far afield and withdraws when the allied forces make their appearance. The Bolsheviks are using in the Black Sea two submarines transported overland from the Baltic.

### Hungarian Reds Still Advance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—A dispatch from Budapest says that the Hungarian Reds have continued to advance in the Dacal and Hernad valleys. The dispatch says that owing to the evacuation by the Czechs of entire sections, their contact with the Rumanians is now completely interrupted.

### FORTY-SECOND STREET LAUNCHES A BOOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Forty-Second Street merchants and property owners have followed the example of those on Broadway and Fifth Avenue in organizing an association to increase the value of that street and the district between Thirty-Ninth and Forty-Fifth streets from river to river. At a meeting of the Forty-Second Street property owners recently, the extension of the Queensboro Subway to Seventh Avenue and of the Hudson Tube up Sixth Avenue to Forty-Second Street was discussed. A plan to have

the Sound steamships stop at Forty-Second Street on the East River and the Hudson River steamships stop at Forty-Second Street on the North River was turned over to a committee which will take up the matter with the steamship companies. It was further urged that the Elevated spur between Third and Park avenues be removed, since this has been authorized by an act of the Legislature. A campaign for better lighting of the streets and street signs and for improved traffic arrangements will be inaugurated also.

The officers of the association are: A. E. Thorne, president; Bernard Wakefield, treasurer; Edward W. Forrest, secretary; and J. McE. Bowman, Irving Bush, A. E. Erlanger, Homer Foot Jr., Louis Stern, and Travis H. Whitney, vice-presidents. On the board of directors are representatives of all the more important hotels, shops, and business houses in the neighborhood.

## NEED EMPHASIZED FOR PREPAREDNESS

Sir Douglas Haig and Sir David Beatty, When Honored in London, Speak of the Future

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—When Sir David Beatty, commander of the grand fleet, and Sir Douglas Haig received the freedom of London and a sword of honor today at the Guildhall, as they did in the shadow of the statues of their famous predecessors in English history, Nelson and Wellington, and on the very spot where the latter, as the Lord Chamberlain did not fail to remark, received the freedom of the city more than a century ago, they both made important speeches.

Field Marshal Haig particularly urged military preparedness for the future and Admiral Beatty pointed out its usefulness in the navy in the past. Speaking first as befitting the representative of the senior service, Admiral Beatty occupied much time in disclaiming any credit for the navy's victories, placing it upon the shoulders of his men. Proceeding to the subject of future policy the Admiral declared his unalterable conviction that the British Empire depended entirely on the sea.

More explicitly still, Field Marshal Haig, from the soldiers' viewpoint, urged that peace could only be preserved by adequate preparation for war. "There is all the difference in the world," he proceeded, "between piling up vast armaments and the sober recognition of the fact that it is every man's duty to be prepared to defend his country. My message to the Nation, as a man who has seen enough of war, is that the war has given the Empire an opportunity to set up a strong citizen army on strong territorial lines, in which every able-bodied citizen will not at any great crisis be an ignorant volunteer but a trained man."

## TAX ASSOCIATION OPENS CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The National Tax Association will open its twelfth annual conference at the Hotel La Salle today for a four days' session. State tax problems, constitutional aspects of taxation, the administrative aspect of the federal income tax, sources of federal revenue, state income taxation, and recent legislation on taxation will be some of the questions discussed.

At this morning's session Illinois tax problems will be taken up. The taxation of banks and recent legislation in Missouri, Indiana, Arkansas, and Montana will have the attention of the conference this afternoon.

## COSTA RICAN REVOLT SERIOUS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The revolt against the Tinoco Government in Costa Rica has entered a new phase, according to dispatches yesterday to the State Department. Outbreaks have occurred in San Jose, the capital, and the general situation was described as serious.

The United States gunboat Castine is at Port Limon, but it was understood that the commanding officer had been instructed not to land any force until specific instructions had been received from Washington. Several other United States warships are in the vicinity of Costa Rica.

## AMEER'S REPLY TO TERMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The India Office announces that news has been received that an Afghan envoy entered the British lines at Dacca on Saturday. It is understood that he bore the Ameer's reply to the British armistice terms, but the terms of the reply have not yet been announced.

## DISORDERS IN SWITZERLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—Serious disorders are reported in dispatches from Zurich, where skirmishes attacked the prison in an attempt to free Socialist ringleaders. The guards of the prison, forced to fire upon the mob, killed two of the skirmishers. The workers hurled bombs at the prison door.

## IRISH COUNTSSES ARRESTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—The Countess Markievicz has been arrested in Dublin and taken to Cork under escort.

## LIBERTY CONCEIVED AS OPPORTUNITY

No Makings of Revolution in the United States but People Must Use Democracy, Says Allen McCurdy—Violence Futile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—What do the liberals in the United States think of the recent bomb outrages? Do they think that the way to bring about a full realization of democracy in the United States is to tear down the Constitution of the United States? Or are they not so convinced that the Constitution provides all the machinery necessary for true democracy, if the people for whom it was drawn up only take full advantage of it?

In the interest of full and open discussion of matters vital to the welfare of the Nation a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked the above questions of Allen McCurdy, executive secretary of the Committee of Forty-Eight, a group of liberals who are organizing a convention to be held in St. Louis for the purpose of discussing the foregoing program of fundamental reconstruction. The liberals who are joining in this plan are equally opposed to reaction and to violent revolution.

### Use of Bombs Inexcusable

"Use of bombs," began Mr. McCurdy, "is always criminal and inexcusable. It hurts the cause it concerns itself with more than it affects what it protests against. The hope for realization of full democracy lies, not in the use of physical force, but in the slow development of human intelligence and insight. Glance back through history and you will find, however, that violence of this sort inevitably is used by the powers of reaction as an excuse to brand as a bomb planter anyone who dares to use political changes in behalf of all the people. Repressive laws not only provoke violent protest against them from those who have neither the patience nor the wisdom to refrain from such methods; they also arouse the reactionaries to even greater efforts to restrict the rights of the people. And the terrorism played up in the public consciousness in connection with such violence as the bomb outrages aids and abets the reactionaries in this tightening of repression. The reactionaries, always quick to attack the 'agitator,' never realize that agitation does not create the bomb-thrower, but repression does."

"Take England, for example. I think she has experienced less violence of this sort than other nations, because she has had absolutely free discussion. When the people can discharge their anger in hot air, they do not want to explode it in cold lead.

### All Liberty Opportunity

"We have, in the United States, the opportunity of government for and by the people, but we haven't yet grasped that opportunity. We need to remember that all liberty is opportunity. We teach men to read so that they may have the opportunity to read; yet there are thousands who can read who don't. Now, I have a strong conviction that until the forward-looking people who want progress along healthful and benevolent lines discover that the achievement of their purpose does not come by talk, but by hard work, the opportunity for real democracy here will remain, but will not be grasped."

"Now, although I believe there are a great many people of that kind I also believe that if they cannot get something better out of the present system in this country they would not be able to run any other scheme with proper advantage, even if they could get it adopted. It is their privilege and duty to put to full use the democratic system of government they have now, before they talk about some system that seems to be a success elsewhere."

"The best form of government, of course, is that which most easily responds to the expanding needs of its people. But one grave difficulty in our situation is our curious organization of political opinion. We have no opposition party and consequently no opposition press. If liberal opinion should go through the hard and discouraging work of organizing itself into an efficient opposition, it would change the whole aspect of American life. No matter what party was in power, there would still be an opposition party, as there should be."

### League for Citizenship Approved

At this point Mr. McCurdy was reminded of the American League for Citizenship, as projected by Arthur Hoffman, of this city, for the purpose of organizing public opinion so that the people may take over their government in orderly and legal fashion, a plan which was described at length in these columns recently. Mr. McCurdy expressed approval of this plan and emphasized the necessity of some method by which public opinion may be crystallized and expressed.

"We forget," continued Mr. McCurdy, "that free speech, free press, the right of popular assembly are not things to be fought for. The people under the Constitution possess them now and always, and they cannot be taken away. They were drawn up in the Constitution as the expression of the will of a people who were thinking, speaking, writing and settling public questions in town meetings. The same rights of expression are possessed by the people today. But the people have neglected to take full advantage of them. The way to restore a more complete realization of those liberties is for the people to make more use of them. The forefathers brought these rights with them from England. They go back to Magna Charta. They are not the results of liberty, but the processes of liberty."

"I am not pessimistic about America. I think she is in a most advan-

tageous position if her people act wisely, and assert the rights that are theirs under the Constitution. The people must, of course, be educated to take over their own government, without violent revolution.

### Cannot Import Russian System

"I want to make this next point especially strong. On the eastern seaboard here we must be careful about our importing and exporting minds. We cannot import a governmental system from Russia. The Russian revolution grew out of Russian despotism imposed upon Russian character. In every way that revolution was the expression of causes peculiarly Russian. It resulted in effects peculiarly Russian. Why anybody should be astounded by the brutality of the revolution I cannot understand. The point is, if despotism imposed upon a people makes them the kind of people the Russians have proved to be in their revolution, then any despotism anywhere is something to be abhorred by the man who cherishes his liberty, and the character he is allowed to develop under that liberty."

"Let me quote from Macaulay something which, strangely enough, seems to have been forgotten. The world, you know, is well versed in the literature of a number of things, but it knows comparatively little, I think, about the literature of liberty. Macaulay in his essay on Milton said, 'If it were possible that a people brought up under an intolerant and arbitrary system could subvert that system without acts of cruelty and folly, one-half the objections to despotic power would be removed. We should in that case be compelled to admit that it (i.e., despotism) produces no pernicious effects on the intellectual and moral life of a nation. We deplore the outrages which accompany revolution. But, the more violent the outrages, the more assured we feel the revolution was necessary. The violence of these outrages will always be proportioned to the ferocity and ignorance of the people; and the ferocity and ignorance of the people will be proportioned to the oppression and degradation under which they have been accustomed to live.'

### No Makings of Revolution

"Now our reactionaries are afraid that we will import bolshevism; and our revolutionaries, of whom I think we really have but a few, are hoping to import it. But the hopes of one are just as unfounded as the fears of the other. We have no feudalism here, no nobility, no large percentage of illiteracy. We have, in a word, no makings of such a revolution. Our revolution will be orderly, revolution through demonstration of the people in real democracy and in their opportunities of making it effective. We will feel the effects of the great political, social and industrial upheaval going on throughout the world, but we will express that effect upon us in a manner controlled by American ideals."

"We have our own American problem, the result of the development of American conditions and the expression of American ideals. And let us hope that we have the American intelligence to solve that problem. As long as we have that intelligence we need have no apprehension about the fears of the reactionaries or the hopes of the revolutionaries, both of whom fail to see American problems as such. As soon as we become imitators we lose the power to create; we smother our political inventiveness from meeting our own problems in our own way. I don't mean, of course, that we should not get all the knowledge we can from the experience of other people. When there is only one good way to do a thing, like the national budget system, we should copy it, of course. But the idea of 'Come, Soviet Russia, and save us' or 'Stay away, Soviet Russia, don't ruin us,' is the expression of a pitiful lack of knowledge of fundamentals. Soviet Russia will stay where it belongs."

### Democracy to Be Perpetuated

"In America we have a political creed, but the job of liberals is to transform that creed into a popular faith. Democracy is not a result to be achieved; it is a method to be perpetuated. You cannot perpetuate it by reactionary repression. You cannot kill ideas by imprisoning persons. From the people themselves, not from the law-makers who seem to be raised above them, must spring the impulse, the will to realize fully and to perpetuate the democracy which is theirs now."

"It's doing that counts. All the talk in the world will not win for the people their own democracy. They must do. They must organize public opinion so that their will may be expressed. They must demand that their parties give them real issues, issues founded on principles, to vote for, and less of personalities. The suffrage campaign in this State was the first time in 50 years the people had a chance to hear democracy talked."

"Let the people know that they have all the opportunities of democracy now. Teach them how they can grasp those opportunities to the full. Give them the ambition, the inspiration to grasp them. 'All minds are awake today as seldom before, all the hearts are astir with hope and open to large purposes.' "These minds, in confusion as to present-day affairs, unite when they look back toward the forefathers and when they look forward to the future. 'We are the party of Jefferson,' say the Democrats; 'We are the party of Lincoln,' say the Republicans. The people know how little real truth there is in these assertions. But they serve as an illustration that through memory and hope the people may be united in a common program for the common good. We must help them to look forward with hope to the realization of that real democracy the desire for which is aroused in them by appeal to their memory. These hopes will lose their glow if we miss this chance to organize the liberal intelligence of America into coherent voice and form. This may be the final opportunity of our generation."

## RESULTS IN RIGA OF BOLSHEVISM

Leader of Baltic Mission of the American Relief Administration Reports Great Disorder—Food Helps the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Captain Howell, leader of the Baltic mission of the American Relief Administration, has reported to Herbert C. Hoover in Paris, who has relayed the report to the administration's offices here, that startling conditions of starvation and disorder have resulted from bolshevism at Riga on the Baltic. Captain Howell explained that American flour provided practically the only substantial food available at Riga and said the arrival of the American relief staff with supplies stimulated the inhabitants to throw off the Bolshevik rule. The report says in part that 187,000 people in Riga are receiving one meal a day from 80 kitchens established by local authorities under direction of the American Relief Administration. It is estimated that between 10,000 and 15,000 inhabitants are suffering from starvation and other causes, and the majority of the people are greatly underfed.

### Government Being Reorganized

"Encouraged by the arrival of American food," the report continues, "the inhabitants are gradually reorganizing the city government, many volunteering for service with the anti-Bolsheviks. Food and relief committees of citizens are at present handling the situation. Most of the former civic leaders were murdered or executed by the Bolsheviks. Before they abandoned the city, the Bolsheviks opened the doors of one prison and drove the prisoners into the yard, where machine guns played upon them. The bodies of seven clergymen and a number of women were found when troops entered the city. At present Baltic troops are hunting down Bolsheviks with great energy, many executions occurring daily. There is a large radical element in the population, and failure of the authorities to provide food until the city can set on its feet again might lead them, with the assistance of the Bolsheviks still in hiding, to attempt another uprising."

"Under the Bolshevik reign occupants of handsome residences were moved into slums and hordes of ruffians invaded richly-furnished apartments. Houses of the wealthy were ransacked, and furniture, clothing and jewelry packed and shipped into the interior. To be well dressed in Riga today is dangerous. A grim local jest says, 'If a man is well dressed he is a Bolshevik, if in rags he is harmless.'"

### Rations Under Bolsheviks

"The Bolsheviks divided the population into three classes. The first, for hard workers, was allowed one and one-half pounds of bread daily; the second, for light workers, one-half pound of bread, and the third class, the bourgeoisie, who were said to do no work, one-eighth of a pound of bread. Each class also received their watery soup daily from Bolshevik kitchens. To receive this daily ration, applications had to be made for cards, but as applicants were often thrown into prison instead of receiving cards, many were frightened into staying away and starving. When there was any food, such as meat, fats or vegetables, Bolshevik commissaries were the only ones to benefit. No bread was to be had in open markets. The Bolshevik ration being insufficient, the inhabitants either starved, or if they had property, exchanged jewelry or clothing for bits of food smuggled into the city by peasants from the country. Exorbitant prices were demanded. Brightly-hued Bolshevik currency, printed in vast quantities, was thrown about in the streets, being practically valueless."

"The mortality of children, after years of war and bolshevism, was eating white bread for the first time; 2400 children, mostly under 5 years of age, are receiving supplementary rations of sugar and fats through a local committee of women. After five years of war and bolshevism, the population is reduced from 10,000 to 4500."

## WELCOME PLANNED FOR DR. PESSAO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York City is preparing to welcome Dr. Epitacio Pessao, President-elect of Brazil, who will arrive next Monday on his way from Portugal to his own country.

A special committee will honor him with a dinner at the Waldorf on Tuesday. On Wednesday the Pan-American Society will entertain him at luncheon, and later he will be the guest of Judge E. H. Gary.

Dr. Pessao, accompanied by his family and Brazilian officials, will arrive on a French warship, and will be escorted by the harbor by United States naval vessels, after being met by a delegation led by Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State. Later he will be received by Mayor Hylan, and go to Washington to be the guest of the United States. He and his party are expected to sail for Brazil about July 2 on a United States warship.

## SHIPPING BOARD SELLS MORE SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Nineteen new steel ships, aggregating 128,472 deadweight tons, were sold yesterday by the United States Ship-

ping Board to seven firms, at prices ranging from \$210 to \$225 per ton, or a total of \$27,521,120. It is said to be the largest sale of ships ever made in the history of the shipping industry.

All of the ships were purchased by American operators, and will fly the United States flag. They vary in size from 5360 to 9600 tons. Seven were built in yards on the Pacific coast, and 12 in yards on the Atlantic coast. The fabricated type predominated.

The board is negotiating with a firm for the sale of 42 wooden ships of the Ferris type. Since the policy of selling its ships was begun, 332,045 deadweight tons have been sold for \$51,856,620. The ships are being placed in trade routes as rapidly as deliveries are made.

## WHY SENATE DOES NOT GET TREATY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State, sent the following letter to the Secretary of the Senate yesterday, explaining the reason why President Wilson is not in a position to submit the treaty of peace to the Senate:

"Department of State, June 14, 1919. 'In the absence of the President and the Secretary of State and by the President's direction, the undersigned, acting Secretary of State, presents his compliments to the honorable Secretary of the Senate and in response to the Senate resolution of June 8 advises that the President states that he would, of course, be very glad to communicate to the Senate the full text of the treaty if that text were complete, which is not the case. The acting Secretary of State advises further that the President states that the treaty is now in process of negotiation; that many points of great moment are under consideration; that the text will, of course, not be completed until it is finally ready for signature, and he (the President) feels that it would not be in the public interest to communicate officially to the Senate the text, which is provisional and not definite, and that he finds no precedent for such a procedure. FRANK L. POLK."

## DEMOCRATS CONFER IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A number of California Democrats, with D. S. Ewing, chairman of the state Central Committee, presiding, met here yesterday to confer with Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and his party of national leaders (going west preparatory to launching the 1920 campaign).

The statement made by Republican leaders in Washington recently to the effect that sentiment throughout the country is rapidly turning against the League of Nations was challenged by the speakers. Chairman Ewing stated that the east is looking to the west for a Democratic victory next year, and urged the opening of sub-headquarters in California at an early date.

## HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—A Budapest dispatch says that the National Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Party, which comprises some former Social Democrats, has begun. The dictatorship methods which have been in use were criticized by some of the speakers, especially by the Education Commissioner, who is a former Social Democrat.

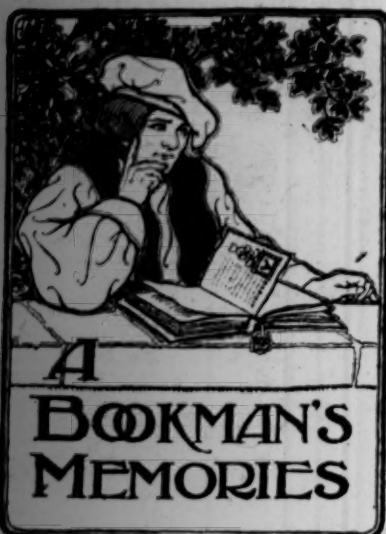
*File's*  
BOSTON

Now these little  
bloomer frocks  
come in beach  
cloth, \$1.85



They were a big success in poplin. No reason in the world why they shouldn't be more so in beach cloth, especially since the choice is between pretty sunshine yellow, jade green, pink and blue. Sizes 2 to 6. KIDDIES'





## Leonard Merrick

Some years ago I was watching a garden-party on "a wet, bird-haunted English lawn." There were many notabilities present, trying not to look great or bored, and on the outskirts of the lawn were two lesser notabilities who looked just themselves. They watched the scene and seemed to be enjoying it; they were quite natural; they were observers, not actors. They were novelists, and they were behaving as modest, sensitive, tight-minded novelists should behave. One was George Gissing, the other was Leonard Merrick.

With the gray life and work of Gissing I was fairly familiar, and a great admirer of his few, scholarly, intensive travel books. Of the work of Leonard Merrick I knew nothing save that his novels usually dealt with actors, literature and journalism, that he had been on the provincial stage, and that he was hardly more successful as a novelist than as an actor.

I began to perceive, as years passed, that he had strong backers. He was one of those modest, unobtrusive, competitive sensitive men of letters whom fellow craftsmen delighted to praise. One day at the club George R. Sims astonished me by becoming dithyrambic about Leonard Merrick. He praised his novels; he blamed the public for not appreciating this unemotional, unsentimental craftsman; he explained to me the Merrick method of fiction: "Perhaps he's a novelist's novelist," I murmured. In the light of future events, which I am about to relate, I am rather proud of that intuition.

Some day I meant to read a Merrick novel. It was Mr. W. D. Howells who put the idea into my head. His appreciation of "The Actor Manager" in The North American Review was so hearty and acute that I felt the time was drawing near when I should spend six shillings on a Merrick novel. Mr. Howells had written, "I can recall no English novel in which the study of temperament and character is carried farther or deeper, allowing for what the people are, than in 'The Actor Manager.'" But this was not all. The Merrick star was ascending. Writers began to vie with each other in their eagerness to praise Merrick. Grave Professor Tyrrell wrote in The Speaker: "A lady whom I know said to me, 'Merrick seemed so near to me as I read 'The Man Who Understood Women' that it embarrassed me to remember I was in a dressing gown and my hair was down.'" And Sir J. M. Barrie wrote this: "There is no doubt to my mind that 'Conrad in Quest of His Youth' is the best sentimental journey that has been written in this country since the publication of the other one. . . . I know scarcely a novel by any living Englishman except a score or so of Mr. Hardy's that I would rather have written."

All this was extremely interesting. I wondered how Mr. Merrick took it. And I had not yet read one of his novels. I was so interested in watching the accumulations of praise from fellow writers that it seemed supererogatory to read a Merrick.

I began to make inquiries. I was told that "he writes very little, that he finds it difficult to get started, and to keep going, and that a few thousand words a week are a large output for him."

I also learned that in London (this was some years before the war) his books were quietly successful, that Barrie's enthusiasm had sent the booksellers' orders up, and that he was a very good Tauchnitz seller. But his admirers were not content. They hustled. Every writer seemed bent on booming Merrick. It was a curious literary phenomenon. Something similar has since happened in the case of E. V. Lucas. Every reviewer praises every book Lucas writes from The Times to Tom Tiddler's Weekly. I think I should faint from surprise if I were to read an angry review of an E. V. Lucas book.

When the novelists of eminence began to show signs of exhaustion through their effort of praising Leonard Merrick, the publishers began. Mr. Mitchell Kennerley was the pioneer in America. Described by a fellow publisher as one of Leonard Merrick's most generous patrons and best friends, he began to issue his novels in 1910. They were successful; about 10,000 copies of each sold; there the sale paused as Merrick was caviare to the 50 per cent public. He almost ceased to write; this novelist's novelist, who had always taken a back seat, seemed to be seeking for a still more retiring position in the upper gallery.

Suddenly another firm of publishers dragged him out into the center of the orchestra stalls, and started the band playing a triumphal march. Nobody can stop a publisher when he is determined to push a timid author into the blaze of publicity.

The firm in question was Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton of London, an astute firm who took quick advantage of the extraordinary enthusiasm shown by contemporary writers to keep Mr. Merrick in the orchestra stalls with the band at full blast. It was decided to issue a uniform edition of his novels,

and to preface each volume with an introduction by literary and admiring contemporaries. They hastened to the adventure. They fell over each other, to quote Sir James Barrie's words, "in their desire to join in the honor of writing the prefaces." Such a confraternity of praise from fellow writers has never happened before in the history of literature. The writers who fell over each other in their eagerness to write prefaces were V. D. Howells, Sir James Barrie, H. G. Wells, Maurice Hewlett, W. J. Locke, G. K. Chesterton, Sir W. Robertson Nichol, Sir Arthur Pinero, J. K. Prothero, Neil Munro, Grahville Barker, and Neil Lyons.

So everybody was able to buy any or all of the novels of Leonard Merrick each with a preface, personal and particularly eulogistic, by a famous author. And of course America was not going to allow England to beat her in forcing this fortunate novelist to remain in the best seat in the orchestra stalls. Mr. Mitchell Kennerley sold his plates and rights to E. P. Dutton & Co., and that firm is now issuing a limited, uniform edition of the Merrick novels, each with a preface by a famous author. In the books Mr. Leonard Merrick has written about authors, successful and unsuccessful, he has never imagined for a hero such an extraordinary compliment as has been paid to him. Had the idea entered his head he would have dismissed it as incredible.

It might almost have seemed incredible to me had I not the ocular demonstration of the 12 volumes of the English edition standing in a pile on my writing table. I have read all the prefaces, such capering, delightful Merrick idolatry, and I have read six of the volumes. It was no hard task; each story was a grave pleasure. Leonard Merrick is an artist, not a great artist like Turgenev, not a master of insight like Meredith. He works in the temperate zone; he is never wrong but he never soars. His subtlety is equable; his finesse is exquisite, but I find it difficult to remember the plots and characters of the six Merricks I have just read. I shall give myself a holiday. I shall postpone reading the other six till next week.

Yesterday, for a change, I read Arnold Bennett's "The Road Call." He is above Leonard Merrick, as Thomas Hardy is above Arnold Bennett.

## THE NOTEBOOK OF A NATURALIST

## The Birth of the Sallow

Traveling by train recently I overheard a conversation between two fellow travelers, both of whom happened to be engine drivers on two of England's premier railways. There was a good deal to interest the listener, and it helped to make the journey less tedious than it otherwise would have been. The point of the incident is that I found my fellow passengers not only keenly observant of the various sights to be seen from the carriage window, but, at a favorite spot by the rail-side, known to me since a boy, one engine driver remarked to the other, "The sawlow is coming on!" If "palm" had been substituted for "sallow" I could better interpret the trite comment, for it is given to few people to call the sawlow by its proper name.

Willows (to which the sawlow claims kinship) and poplars both belong to the order Salicaceae, though, be it noted, they are relegated to two different genera. One distinguishing feature is that the salix, as a rule, has erect catkins, as in the well-known "palm" inseparably associated with Easterday, with the catkins scales entire and from two to five stamens, whereas in populus, drooping catkins are born, the catkins scales are cut, and there are from four to 30 stamens. Representatives of both genera occur for the most part in the Arctic and north temperate zones, the more northern forms being dwarf and scrubby.

There is at least one species of willow, which I gathered from the summit of granite mountain of Goatfell in the Isle of Arran, west coast of Scotland, which only attains a height of a few inches over all. I believe it is the smallest woody plant in the British flora. Both poplars and willows are quick growers, and because of this the wood is soft and of little value as timber, but it is used for making into paper pulp, and for cricket bats, and the strong plant branches of the osier are especially grown for the manufacture of baskets, bird cages, hoops for rackets, and domestic articles of many kinds. The best charcoal for artists' crayons is made from the wood of the white willow and the bark is used for tanning.

## The Willow's Manifold Uses

On the Continent willow leaves are used as fodder for cattle. In Norway and Sweden the bark is dried in kilns in seasons of scarcity and mixed with oatmeal. In the same countries the twigs are twisted into ropes as they were in Pliny's day, and they are even strong enough to be used for the cordage of vessels. In Tartary the inner bark is woven into a coarse kind of cloth, whilst in other countries the down attached to the seed is utilized for stuffing bed mattresses. The wood, when split into thin strips is also used to make into hats, and the coracles of the ancient Britons were made of willow rods covered with the hides of animals. Boats of this description were in common use on the Euphrates in the time of Herodotus, B. C. 444, and it is interesting to note that similar types of craft are still used in India today. Some of these, it is said, are strong enough to transport heavy artillery; the only difference being that bamboo is utilized instead of willow. We are told that Julius Caesar, during one of his expeditions abroad, wished to transfer his army across a river. It was not possible to construct a bridge, but, remembering the coracles he had seen during his invasion of Britain, he set his troops to fashion similar

boats, and sufficient craft were soon ready to accomplish what was required.

## The Regard of Trees

The use of pollarded willows to indicate a marshy country, or to mark the presence of a heavy, low-sunk river, will be known to many readers of The Christian Science Monitor. It is impossible to dissociate the willow from old-time beliefs, superstitions, and customs for, among trees, it occupies an honored place. Small wonder, perhaps, that its birth of blossoms in spring should stir up within us old associations. Both states and individuals, as has been well said, have been swayed by trees, for in all ages they have been selected as affording the most appropriate emblem of passion, and the various changes which come from time to time, people and country have been subjected. One need only mention, by way of illustration, the palm, olive, bay, and cypress, at once to recall ideas of rejoicing, peace, victory, and mourning. The heathen regarded the willow as a tree of ill-omen; to the Jews it was an emblem of deepest sorrow, and this is of strange interest when one knows too how it has also become associated with rejoicing! British poets have perpetuated its mournful charms for Spenser makes it the garb of the forlorn, and Shakespeare represents the doomed Queen of Carthage standing:

With a willow in her hand  
Upon the wild sea banks.

Looking at a freshly awakened sawlow bush, delicately embroidered with the scented catkins of golden hue, I was myself constrained to write:

In the sawlow, there's a cherub  
Never showing fear,  
Curly locks and silver frocks,  
First born of the year.

The sawlow revels in a moist situation, it is a lover of damp woods and their marshy extremities, and, when at its height, provides one of the greatest floral sights in nature's year. All through the dark days of winter the flowers are securely sheltered in their fitting jacket-scales which ably protect them, but when the sap rises and the sawlow's workshop is all astir, the scales commence to fall off. When this happens, tiny flecks of silver protrude along the plant branches. They come very slowly at first. If hard weather intervenes, the order to "mark time" is sounded, but as soon as the bees are ready to pay their visits by day, and a whole army of moths by night, the honey and pollen-laden blossoms appear and thus provide the first great insect banquet of the year.

## Flowers Come Early

As a rule, the flowers first appear in March or early April, according to the earliness or lateness of the season, and I find after close observation, extending over the major portion of a lifetime, that plant and animal life are, for the most part, simultaneous in their day of coming. Thus, when the piccolo soloist in the orchestra of bird music, the willow wren, has arrived back in the homeland from its winter retreat in Africa, it often pays a first visit to the nearest sawlow tree so as to make sure of a food supply, the bird evidently realizing that it will there be rewarded with a plentiful ration ground. Insect folk not only take toll from the blossoms (helping, in return, to distribute pollen from tree to tree) but a legion of ravenous larvae feed upon the leaves. Just as the leaves appear on the tree bearing the pistillate catkins, the latter are more or less ready to circulate their seeds along the pathless airways. In this necessary work the plant is aided by a downy attachment which enables it to sail through space, and in due course some of the seeds become anchored in the soil, there to germinate and set up a new colony.

## DOG-SHOW TRICKS

"No," said the man with the magnificent collie at his side, "I never exhibit my dog. Besides caring for him, I understand him and that's why he has never been at a bench show."

"Every one to his own opinion," airily responded his companion, "but did it ever occur to you that if a body felt as you do, there wouldn't be any Dog Shows?"

The collie's owner nodded his head. "I was going to say, so much the better, but I'll say instead that when conditions at the shows are improved, perhaps owners of dogs like this one," here the orange-flecked, mahogany-coated animal raised his shapely head, "may feel more inclined to enter them. I can tell you a few things that are done right here in this city which may explain to you why my dog stays home. To begin with, to a quiet dog the chorused barking and howls of 2000 or more dogs is misery enough. He may never have been on a leash before, yet he is put on a short chain and bound into the limits of a tiny space which is his cell for four days, where he has to submit to being asked to shake hands or speak to pokings or ticklings, or cuffs or pettings of thousands of strangers. If a dog is looked after by his owner it is not quite so bad, but if he is not, he goes through all sorts of terrors, generally won't eat or drink till he has to, has his coat rubbed the wrong way to fluff it, and worst of all wears a choke-collar."

"What's that?"  
"It's the collar many exhibitors put on their dogs when they're taken into the ring. When the leash is pulled a dog has to hold his head up in order not to be strangled. That's the way show pictures are taken and then the choke-collar is blotted out of the negative. Then there's that method of applying adhesive plaster to the inside of a dog's ears—and you know what that means to a sensitive animal—in order to give the ears the 'tulip' shape and hold them in position. There are other tricks, but maybe you have heard enough. I am told that in England none of this kind of business is permitted. When we conform to their standards, then maybe you can interest me in exhibiting my dogs—but not till then."

## THE AMERICA'S CUP RACES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Come and listen to my ditty.  
And a song to you I'll sing  
Of four and twenty yachtsmen  
All anchored in a ring.  
It was the Royal Yacht Club,  
The Queen of England's pride,  
The pride of all the yachting clubs  
That ever sailed from Ryde.  
Where did you come from?  
New York town,  
Who is your captain?  
Old Dick Brown.

So ran the "Ballad of the Yacht America," back in 1851. In August of that year the America, in British waters, carried off the Royal Yacht Squadron cup, and then clinched her triumph by running away from the Tiltania, a craft pitted against her by a British yachtsman named Stevenson.

At that time to this, the America's cup races between British and American yachts have proved one of the most potent influences for the promotion of Anglo-Saxon unity. Though not commonly thought of as promoters of international good will, these runs through these races that true sportsmanship which knits the peoples capable of it more firmly together. The friendly rivalry between British and American fliers was no small part of the trans-Atlantic flight's significance. As Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Boy Scout leader, put it recently:

"You Americans are hoping our fellows will get there first, and I know I am praying that your navy men will win."

## Good Will for Hawker

Proof of the salutary effect exerted on Anglo-Saxon relations by such international sporting events is ample. Hawker had not been given up for lost for more than a day before in newspapers everywhere verse and paragraphs paying tribute to his daring appeared. When the wireless flashed the news of his rescue by the plodding Danish ship, Mary, there was a new rush of versifiers into print.

But it is of races on the sea, not above it, that this article deals. And the verses and newspaper editorials inspired by the British-American sailing tests, ever since 1851, have been numerous. A great number of them have been gathered together by Saxby Vowler Penfold, for publication in his book, "The Petition for Reconstruction." Through his courtesy some are here reproduced to show the value, in terms of international friendship, of such contests.

"In the friendly contest," said the London Sun back in 1851, "our yachtsmen have been fairly and soundly beaten," and the Liverpool Times remarked that "if the Americans have lost caste at the Crystal Palace, they have secured triumphs on the waters of England." The London Morning Chronicle wanted to know why there should be regret that an American gentleman had come all the way from New York "to give us a valuable lesson in the mystery of shipbuilding." The Rudder recounted the visit of the Queen to the American the day after the race; and of this visit, Col. John C. Stevenson, who returned to New York said, "I was given to understand that it was not only a courtesy extended to myself and friends, but also a proof of the estimation in which she held our country, thereby giving a significance to the compliment infinitely more acceptable and valuable." While the Liverpool Times summed up the situation thus:

## Superiority Ever Courtous

"The Yankees are no longer to be ridiculed, much less despised. The New World is bursting into greatness—walking past the Old World, as the America did the yachts at Cowes, 'hand over hand.' They dipped the 'Star Spangled Banner' to the royalty of Great Britain, for superiority is ever courteous; and this graceful act indicated the direction in which our inevitable competition should proceed."

In the same way, the race between the Puritan and the Genesta, in 1885, brought forth written evidences of the increasing good feeling between the two peoples. Said Harper's Weekly: "If the Puritan line was continued more clearly in New England than in Old England, it was essentially the same line, and our revolution was virtually a civil war; and so, whatever the result might be, it was still the Puritan that would win."

In this race the British refused to take the walk-over that was offered to them by virtue of an error by the Puritan; the Genesta's skipper said he had come across for a race, not a walk-over. An evidence of good sportsmanship which made Henry Ward Beecher feel what he called "a little shaky" as to whether he was for the Puritan or the Genesta.

In 1887, it was the Volunteer against the Thistle and the Galatea, and the victory of the former brought further acknowledgments from English writers of the superiority of American shipbuilding methods, and no complaints of any kind.

As Punch Saw It  
London Punch, of course, was not among the rear guard when it came to versifying about these races. In fact, it was Punch, in 1899, that perpetrated this:

Yet the best yacht may trip  
That skipper e'er skipped on;  
And there's many a slip  
'Twixt the Cup and the Lipton.

Something of the affection Sir Thomas Lipton has won for himself, from American people, by the true sportsmanship he has been exhibiting all these years of vain striving for the cup, was expressed by The Washington Post in the same year:

So hoist up your sails, fair Columbia,  
And keep the old cup if you can;  
But if you must lose it to any,  
We're glad Tommy Lipton's the man.

It was David Barrie in The New York Times, in September, 1899, who said, "This challenge is like the hands

of two great nations stretching across the sea and drawing each closer to the other." Upon leaving England for the United States, in that year, Sir Thomas himself said: "I feel as if I were going among my own people. When he arrived he said: 'The good feeling of America I value more highly than any cup or trophy that exists.' Indeed, the sportsmanship of Sir Thomas, his genial friendliness, are matters of common appreciation now. As Commodore J. P. Moran said to him directly at the end of the first Shamrock race, 'You have failed to win the cup, but you have won the admiration of every man in America.'"

## British Good Losers

The British took this defeat with the best of grace, as usual. "We are all Anglo-Saxons," said the Earl of Shaftesbury, "and I hope that our two nations will work together and be the ones to civilize the earth," while the London Morning Post put it this way: "There is no sound of lamentation among us, for we know that the Americans who defeated us are of our own race, pledged to work in harmony with us for the good of mankind."

Three members of an American committee, addressing Sir Thomas as "His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the International Good Will and Minister Plenipotentiary of Strenuous Peace at the Court of the American People," addressed a verse to him which began:

Comrade held dear in many lands:  
Master of many gentle arts;  
Behold! we stretch to you our hands  
With nothing in them—but our hearts.

And back in 1903, after another defeat, Sir Thomas said: "I must say that I am a very disappointed man. Still, it is a consolation to know that the conquerors belong to the same good old race, who are bound to us by the closest ties. The cup is still in the family, and is simply held by a more go-ahead branch. While I myself haven't got it, I hold the esteem of my American friends, which is a sufficient compensation for my effort. . . . I am sure that as the days and years roll by, these contests will not have been held in vain, for they will have made us realize that wherever we are, the world over, 'We shall brothers be for aw' thot and aw' thot.'"

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 767.)

## The Work of Beardsley

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I was greatly interested in the able article on Aubrey Beardsley in your issue of April 7. I think, however, the writer of the article, Q. R., is perhaps not quite correct in one or two cases.

In the first place I do not believe Mr. John Lane's collection is destroyed at Leipzig. Mr. Lane is fairly sanguine about them, and I hope ere this letter reaches you they will still have returned to England. Again, it is incorrect to speak of Mr. Lane's "collections" in the Leipzig exhibition. There are only 17 frames, according to the catalogue, and though some of these frames contain three or four designs, it may be taken that the whole exhibit represents only a fraction of Mr. Lane's unique collection. This explanation is only fair to Mr. Lane.

Again, with regard to the Whistler interview. Another version of the story which is equally, or even more, probable, is as follows: Beardsley's drawing, "The Fat Woman" (vide Today, 1894, London) was a supposed caricature of Mrs. Whistler. Some evilly disposed "friend" managed to bring this to the notice of Mr. Whistler—some say by leaving the drawing, or a reproduction of it, in his cab. This would entirely account for Whistler's disapproval of Beardsley. However, Mr. Pennell, it is believed, persuaded Mr. Whistler to meet Beardsley and look through his portfolio. Mr. Whistler, the artist, overcame Whistler, the indignant, and he burst with enthusiastic praise. The praise and the generosity of the master so touched Beardsley, that he was moved to tears.

I would also like to cavil at one more statement, and that is that in the "Morte d'Arthur" Beardsley put his

finest work, which remains the most complete expression of his genius." Many competent critics, on the other hand, hold that Beardsley's work for the "Morte d'Arthur" is very uneven in technical excellence, that he tired of the commission long before he finished it, and that such work as appeared in the Savoy Salome, "The Rape of the Lock" and "Volpene," showed immense strides and advances in his art in particular, and in black and white art in general.

The writer of the article asks where the Pall Mall Budget drawings are. The thirty odd drawings done for this magazine in 1893 and 1894, with the exception of two, are now all in German collections. What has happened to them since August, 1914, it would be hazardous to predict.

Lastly, may I mention that I am at present finishing a new bibliography of the works of Aubrey Beardsley which will be published in a few months, and that I would be very grateful to any of your readers if they would kindly give me any information about published or unpublished drawings in America. Especially of any that have lately changed hands, and any details about important articles which may have appeared in American journals, magazines, or books of art.

(Signed) GEORGE DERRY.  
London, England, April 24, 1919.

## BY THE SHORE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
A glittering ocean reaches to the effulgent sky;

Through fringe of grasses—bayberry stiff and strong,

And snowy whorls of Queen Anne's lace—

I watch the sparkle and serenity.

From sun-smitten arching immensity,  
And mighty undersong of many waters,  
To airy wings of butterflies,  
Flitting above the swaying grasses,  
The tenderness and strength of the infinite  
Shines and curves and chants.

## EXPERIMENTS TO SAVE LAMP BULBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MADISON, Wisconsin — How many newspaper readers know that the production of electric light bulbs by the factories of the United States alone totals something like 150,000,000 a year?

To know that is to appreciate to some extent what an item it is to the big manufacturers if they can save breakage in their wholesale shipments, and this explains why at the Forest Products laboratory, here in Madison, the manufacturers have thought little of smashing \$4000 worth of bulbs in an intensive study of the problem of how not to have bulbs break in shipment.

Three of the Nation's biggest producers have sent experts to Madison to conduct a series of tests with a new style of packing. If the new material saves enough bulbs from breakage, an entire change in the manner of making shipments may be adopted. The experiments have so far proved nothing, but the engineers in charge who are working at the government plant, on experiments of their own, are confident that the annual breakage will be materially reduced.

If one-tenth of 1 per cent of the Nation's shipments are now broken in shipment, and this breakage, by a different packing, can be cut in half, the companies will save a total of some 75,000 lamps a year.

## For a Refreshing Drink

you will find sparkling, zestful, WHITE HOUSE PURE GINGER ALE delightful and satisfying. There is none of the raw "bite" or peppery after-taste so often found in ordinary ginger ale.

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Be sure and order it by name

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To hang any light-weight article to walls, without injuring wall paper, plaster or woodwork, use

Moore Push-Pins  
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## OPAL MINING IN MEXICO

From an article in the Kansas City Star by a Queretaro, Mexico, correspondent.

With the reopening of the markets of the world, a big revival of opal mining in Mexico has begun. This is one of the few industries in this country where foreign capital has not found a foothold. Practically all of the producing opal mines are owned by Mexicans. Primitive methods are still used for the extracting of the precious stones from the formation in which they are found. The Queretaro district for nearly 60 years has been the chief source of supply of the gems.

The owners of the different producing properties have been content to carry on mining operations in a desultory way. When the demand for the stones was good and prices high many of them were turned out. It is from Queretaro that the opal supply for the United States comes chiefly, although many gems have come from Australia. The grinding and polishing is nearly all done in Queretaro and San Juan del Rio.

Most of the best quality stones eventually find their way to dealers in the City of Mexico and are marketed by them in other countries. The poorer grades are sold principally to tourists at the railway stations. The Australian opals, especially the so-called "black" opals, are usually opaque to transmitted light, whereas Mexican stones are usually as clear as water when viewed that way. By reflected light, however, the Mexican opal is a beautiful stone, with a deep, soft play of colors, especially on a background of some dark material, such as black velvet. The transparency of the stones makes this backing necessary, and an artificial back is often made to imitate the original matrix. Many are also sold backed with their own genuine matrix, but these are usually more irregular in form than the artificially backed stones.

The opal mines in the Queretaro district are situated near the top of a range of hills composed of a reddish gray spherulitic rhyolite, forming the matrix through which the opals are irregularly scattered.

As the stone is broken out it is stacked in a pile, to be broken up later into small pieces under supervision of the overseer to about two-inch cubes or less, as quite often a stone will be found in a piece of rock which looks barren.

Once a week or so the output of rough stones is brought into Queretaro and handed over to the polishers. The first operation is the rough shaping on an ordinary large grindstone worked by pedal, the opal being fastened at each end to a small bar of wood about six inches long. When the stone has been ground to the largest possible size consistent with symmetry and beauty, it is passed on to a small hand-operated polishing wheel. The operator revolves a larger wheel with his right hand and spins a small spindle on his left-hand side. The spindle supports disks of sandpaper, running from coarse to fine, and the stone is manipulated on these until it is considered finished, after which comes a final careful polishing by vigorous rubbing on soft leather, and the opal is ready for market.

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New in proportions and design.  
2 1/2 inch points  
With the reinforced Oblong Cable-Cord Buttonhole.  
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BOSTON, MASS.



## PLANS OF LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Representative of New York Organization to Be Kept at Albany—Non-Partisan Program With Social and Welfare Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
NEW YORK, New York.—The League of Women Voters of New York City has drawn up a program for the year's work which includes the keeping of a representative at Albany during the session of the Legislature, in the belief that this year's legislative work will warrant it. According to this program, just announced, the activities of the league will fall under the general divisions of political, legislative, and welfare work, with a thorough study of food distribution in the city and support of the better methods of improving the present system as the chief features.

The political plans of the league show the tendency of the new voters toward a wider dissemination of knowledge and an emphasis on the social part of politics. The league pledges itself "to further the election, regardless of party, of such men and women as by their record, talent, and standing in the community give promise of a higher and more efficient type of public official," and it intends to obtain "full and accurate records of all candidates and distribute them among the registered women voters of the assembly districts."

Questionnaires will be used to ascertain each candidate's stand on the subjects of welfare of men and women workers, compulsory education, schools of citizenship, unification of the laws concerning the civil status of women and equal pay for equal work. Political meetings will be held at which opposing candidates will speak, and there will be lunches and dinners to give legislators and their constituents an opportunity to meet and know each other.

Welfare work will be taken care of by the individual assembly district organizations, which will try to obtain whatever is needed in each district in the line of playgrounds and improvement of living conditions.

The study of food distribution will be carried on with the assistance of experts who will make recommendations on such questions as terminal markets, general facilities and cooperative buying, and the league will then decide what projects to support in the interest of the consumer and city housewife.

The league will enter into the life of the city by holding at least three mass meetings a year "to discuss questions of city-wide and contemporary interest."  
"A study of the program of the city League of Women Voters will convince anyone," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay, the leader of the organization, "that the league stands for a more intelligent voter, a higher type of candidate, more discussion and understanding of public questions and closer social relations between public officials and their constituents—all things that our citizens must heartily endorse."

### New York Special Session

Housing and Labor May Be Taken Up as Well as Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

ALBANY, New York.—Although the special session of the Legislature was called only to ratify the Woman Suffrage Amendment, it is possible that certain other matters may come up for consideration and legislation.

It is thought that the Governor will be asked to consider the repeal of Lockwood-Caulfield Bill, which is declared to have thrown many women out of employment and is characterized by Miss Amy Wren, counsel for women railroad employees on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Interborough lines, as "discriminatory legislation against women workers." Miss Wren announced that if the Governor refused his help the fight to repeal the bill would be continued on this ground. The Governor has been quoted as saying that he is unalterably opposed to night work for women.

### PRINCETON CONFERS HONORARY DEGREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—At Princeton University commencement exercises yesterday, 222 graduate degrees were conferred, and honorary degrees were awarded on Albert William Atwood, writer and adviser on financial problems; Edward Augustus Woods, who laid the foundation for the rating system of officers adopted by the United States Army during the war; Ernest Lester Jones, director of the United States coast and geodetic survey; Jesse Lynch Williams, writer; Robert Bridges, editor of Scribner's Magazine; Paul Elmer More, writer; John Douglas Adam, professor in Hartford Theological Seminary; William Thomas Manning, rector of Trinity parish, New York; John Mason Clarke, state geologist and paleontologist, director of the state museum of New York; Rear Admiral Caspar Frederick Goodrich, who had charge of the naval unit and officer material school in this university; William Mindred Johnson, who, as first assistant postmaster-general, developed rural free delivery; Charles Wolcott Parker, appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey; Frank Arthur Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank of New York, and Maj.-Gen. Enoch Herbert Crowder, of the United States Army.  
The true idealist, who will not

weakly yield to the materialistic drift of his age, but who believes in an enterprise and purpose in life which will make the possibility of a better world something more of a reality, is what the world of this generation calls for, said President John Grier Hibben in his baccalaureate sermon. The test of such idealism he defined as readiness to sacrifice everything, at any time, for those ideals.

### Class Day at Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Class day opened yesterday with the customary reunion of classes which have filled the city, raising large tents on fraternity house grounds and occupying all available living quarters in New Haven. The number of returned graduates is far greater than in years, and they are still coming. Academic class day was held at 4 p. m. on the college campus. The ivy ode was delivered by Dean Kirkham Worcester. Glee club and banjo-mandolin club concerts were given last night in Woolsey Hall, followed by the senior promenade.

### EFFORTS TO UNITE CHURCH AND STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.  
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—In the formal announcement of his candidacy for the United States Senate, L. B. Musgrove, who is opposing Senator Oscar W. Underwood, declares the forces who favor a union of church and state in this country are carrying on an aggressive campaign by indirect methods, and that as this practice is being discarded in European countries, plans for establishing it in the United States will be intensified.

"As active and aggressive as the liquor interests ever were," says Mr. Musgrove, "is that element of society which would bring about in this country a union of church and state. With the enlightened countries of Europe turning from this sort of thing, efforts to establish it in the United States will be rebuffed."

"The danger is none the less real because the campaign is being carried on by subtle and indirect methods, well calculated to deceive the unservant. Every influence of this character must be met and sternly opposed."

"The perpetuation of our free institutions depends, in a large measure, upon the alertness of our representatives, and only those who are conscious of the menace and whose Americanism is unquestioned should be placed on guard."

### FRENCH ENGINEERS SEE MONTANA PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

BUTTE, Montana.—Thirteen prominent French engineers, including several government representatives, have been in Montana recently investigating the workings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway electrification work. This system is operating trains by electricity over 440 miles of its main line from Harlowton, Montana, to Avery, Idaho. The visitors inspected all this line, and also visited the hydro-electric generating plants at Great Falls, Montana. It is said that the fact the Germans ruined many French coal mines, and that France possesses some splendid waterpowers, has led to the investigation of electricity as a possible haulage utility in France. A party of Japanese metallurgists and geologists recently came to Montana from Japan for the purpose of studying methods of copper mining, treating and smelting. The party spent considerable time visiting the local copper mines, and also visited the large smelters at Great Falls and at Anaconda, Montana.

### SOCIALISTS OF LEFT TO MEET THIS WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—It is announced here by I. E. Ferguson, one of the leaders of the left wing of the Socialist Party, that a left wing conference has been called to meet in New York, New York, on Saturday next.

The left wing represents the most radical element of the Socialists, who are advocating industrial unionism very much along the line of the I. W. W., except that the Socialists also favor political action. Four delegates of the Cook County organization, which was ousted from the National Socialist Party, will go to this convention. It is asserted by left wing leaders here that Chicago has 4000 left wing members.

### NOMINATIONS BY PRESIDENT WILSON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Among scores of nominations received yesterday by the Senate from President Wilson were those of John Skelton Williams, to succeed himself as Comptroller of the Currency; Norman Hapgood of New York, to be Minister to Denmark; Richard Crane, former private secretary to Secretary Lansing, to be Minister to Czechoslovakia; Hugh S. Gibson, to be Minister to Poland; Henry M. Robinson of California, to be a member of the Shipping Board; Martin A. Morrison of Indiana, and George R. Wales of Vermont, to be civil service commissioners.

### BREWERS TO MAKE CANDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—One of the largest brewing companies in Chicago will begin making candy instead of intoxicating liquor at its plant on July 1, it is announced.

## LABOR TO DISCUSS LEAGUE COVENANT

Opposition to Proposed Plan Expected to Develop When Committee Report Is Read at Convention of Federation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—The American Federation of Labor was in session only a half day yesterday, the remainder of the day being devoted to the business of the various committees which have not yet reported. Just before adjournment of the morning session, Andrew Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union of America, moved that the committee on foreign labor legislation be instructed to report tomorrow morning, and that this be made the order of the business for that session of the convention.

This means that the League of Nations will be brought to the fore for discussion and delegates will probably take action regarding it. Mr. Furuseth recently returned from Europe, and is known to be very much opposed to the League of Nations, which he terms a chain of capitalistic countries to bind the working man.

Mr. Furuseth is also dissatisfied with the labor plank in the peace treaty. Mr. Gompers, on the other hand, believes that the League of Nations is the only means in which restoration of peace can be secured, and will undoubtedly speak in favor of endorsement of it by organized labor. As these two men are regarded as the most powerful speakers in the federation, the debate is looked forward to as one of the features of the convention. The federation is already on record as favoring the league through the report of the executive committee.

At the Monday session of the convention, Patrick P. McCarthy reported on the visit of the special committee which went to Washington to appeal for the electrical workers and to present the telephone strike which had been set for June 16, in which they were successful. Mr. McCarthy reported the Postmaster-General "a wonderful conversationalist," but a complete reversal of his former order was obtained, and the rights of the workers to strike for better conditions was conceded.

This was held to form a precedent for the Postal employees and commercial telegraphers who also are protesting against what they term the autocratic and unfair methods of the Postmaster-General.

### Complete Surrender Forecast

Several delegates voiced their suspicions of a change of heart on the part of Mr. Burleson so complete that it would extend to all employees under his jurisdiction. Edward Gainer and T. F. Flaherty of the Federation of Postal Employees, held that their union was in a different class from that of the wire workers who will soon emerge from Mr. Burleson's power in any case, by act of Congress turning the companies back to private control.

M. W. Atkins, of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, introduced a resolution covering the case of that union which was referred to the committee on resolutions.

### Higher Pay for Teachers

Charles R. Stillman, of the American Federation of Teachers, presented a resolution favoring an increase in salary of the teachers in Washington, making \$1000 the minimum for teachers, and \$1200 the minimum for high school teachers. This resolution was given immediate consideration and approved, so that a telegram could be sent to the Appropriations Subcommittee of Congress for the District of Columbia, which was in session yesterday afternoon. This is the first step in the program for increasing the salaries of teachers all over the country.

### GASOLINE IMPORT BILL IN FRANCE

PARIS, France (Monday).—Louis Klotz, French Minister of Finance, submitted today to the Chamber of Deputies the bill for a government monopoly of the importation of gasoline, which he told the Chamber on May 27 he would introduce later.

The bill in general would continue war-time regulations under which petrol was imported. The State would be sole purchaser abroad and would control all importations. It is estimated this monopoly will yield an annual revenue of 35,000,000 francs.

Refining gasoline and wholesale selling by others than the government would be permitted, but Mr. Klotz announced that he was studying proposed measures whereby the government would share in the profits of such industries.

### MONEY LOANED TO SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Money loaned by the Soldier Settlement Board from the Edmonton office during the month of May amounted to well over \$1,000,000. Of this amount, \$578,105 was loaned for the purchase of land, and \$576,066 for the purchase of chattels. Purchases of land authorized by the board numbered 176, and 162 loans on homesteads and grants to soldiers were put through.

### CITY HAS HOUSING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—In common with many other cities Providence is facing a shortage of housing facilities, but in contrast to most others it can meet the demand by developments in the vicinity of the business center. According to the local

Chamber of Commerce the section known as the "Northwest Corner," which has a population of 4000 inhabitants, is capable of furnishing homes for 70,000 more. The Chamber of Commerce is urging the citizens to aid in the building of a medium class of residences, laid out according to a pre-arranged plan, assisted by the real estate dealers. It is also planned to leave adequate park areas.

## STANDING ARMY'S NEEDS EXPLAINED

General March Says That United States Must Maintain Force of 500,000 to Carry Out Its League of Nations Obligation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In order to carry out the obligations the United States will assume under the proposed League of Nations covenant, it will be necessary to maintain a standing army of 500,000 men, Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, testified yesterday before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. General March expressed the opinion that an army of this size, as a minimum, would be sufficient "if all the other signatories to the league do their share."

General March and Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, appeared before the committee to protest against the cut in the army appropriation made in the House of Representatives. As it passed the House last week, the bill provided for an army of 400,000.

Secretary Baker insisted that the average size of the United States Army in Europe will be 500,000 this year, regardless of the amount of money appropriated by Congress for its maintenance.

### Supplies to Be Sold

Secretary Baker was the first witness before the committee. He explained that arrangements are now being made for the sale of all the United States army supplies, warehouses, railroads, docks, and other permanent improvements in France, en bloc, to the French Government. Their cost, he said, reached \$100,000,000. The army is being brought home from France and demobilized as rapidly as possible, the Secretary said. The plan for the permanent army of occupation, he added, calls for the establishment of bases at Antwerp or Rotterdam, instead of at French ports. It will be cheaper, he said, to use the line of the Rhine as an approach than to move material along the French railroads to French ports on the Bay of Biscay.

"What are you using this army for?" interrupted Harry New, Republican Senator from Indiana.

"Maybe to use in Turkey," suggested Charles S. Thomas, Democratic Senator from Colorado.

When General March took the stand, he called attention to the fact that reports from Paris showed that in the treaty with Germany there had been inserted prohibitions against importing into Germany materials for the manufacture of poison gas.

### Estimates Questioned

"That means anything," said General March, "it means that they are getting ready to abolish the use of gas in warfare."

"They are also planning to abolish war over there," retorted George E. Chamberlain, Democratic Senator from Oregon, "so we might expect to go ahead and do away with our army."

"General March," asked Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Senator from New Jersey, "have you read Article 16 of the League of Nations covenant?"

"I don't recall the number," replied General March.

"Well," explained Senator Frelinghuysen, "it is the article in which we guarantee to protect the society and territorial integrity of all the nations which are members of the league. Is it your opinion that we will be able to do our share of that with an army of only 500,000?"

"If all the signatories to the League of Nations do their share, I should say 500,000 would do our share," replied General March.

### REDUCTION OF WHEAT RATES PROMISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Julius H. Barnes, Federal Wheat Director, announces that there will be adopted, this coming year, the policy of adding to the basic price at the various guarantee markets, periodical premiums reflecting, measurably, a storage charge for the purpose of governing a natural flow of wheat from the farm and country handling facilities.

Mr. Barnes has received the assurance of the Railroad Administration that rates from the Inter-Mountain and Pacific Coast territory to Galveston and New Orleans will be reduced shortly to 56 cents per hundred, equal to 35.6 cents per bushel.

In a further effort to make the best possible net returns to the producer of this section, and in order to make sure of a larger flow of wheat to the Gulf ports, it has been determined to ask an executive order increasing the No. 1 base price at Galveston and New Orleans from \$2.28 to \$2.30 per bushel, and it is expected that this change will be effective on July 1.

### DECISION AGAINST SUFFRAGE

NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—Chancellor James B. Newman held yesterday that the recent act of the Legislature giving women the right to vote in city and presidential elections was unconstitutional.

## TRAINMEN VOTE TO GO OUT IN WINNIPEG

Decision Made by Local Lodge of Railway Brotherhood, in Face of International Agreement, by 86 Per Cent Majority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The strike situation here on Sunday was assuming somewhat more serious aspects than up to that time, as on that day the local lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen voted to go out in violation of the international agreement by an 86 per cent majority. Some apprehension has been expressed that other locals through the west might follow this lead from a sympathetic standpoint, in spite of the vigorous efforts of the international officials who came here to prevent this distribution of the organization's agreement.

All passenger trains were operated on Sunday as usual, though with some delays on the national system. Freight trains, however, were not moving regularly, though the railways state that they have not yet been forced to use freight crews to move passenger trains. How many trainmen will go out under this vote of Sunday is problematical. Those reporting on Sunday for service were all ready to go out as usual, but just how many will strike cannot be determined at the present time.

All day on Sunday conditions were quiet, though no police, with badges of authority, were on the streets. The special police have been on the streets but with their badges removed. A statement on Sunday night was issued by the ironmasters, showing their position, by the railway officers and by the international officials to the trainmen so that they would know exactly the position in which they would stand if they take any sympathetic action.

The crux of the ironmasters' statement is that collective bargaining is not in question and that the ironmasters are prepared to accept the same kind of collective bargaining as that sanctioned by the various running unions of the railways. In other words the strike situation is absolutely at a deadlock stage with everything indicating an endurance contest. The military continues on the alert, but there is no indication of trouble and all the speakers to strikers at their various gatherings have warned the men to be careful.

ful and not cause trouble. There is no further evidence of the plan to arrest the strike leaders.

### Strike Order Issued in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.  
TORONTO, Ontario.—Following a disagreement on rates between the representatives of the Railway Shop Men's Union and the Canadian Railway War Board, orders have been issued from this city to all shop men in Ontario to cease work on Wednesday at 8 a. m., unless further orders come from Montreal in the meantime. Should the strike not be averted, 35,000 men in Canada will lay down their tools, 1600 of the number being Toronto workmen. Although the Trainmen's Brotherhoods are not affiliated with the shop men, a strike in the shops, it is believed, would so hamper the service that the trainmen would be forced to bring pressure to bear upon the roads to end the strike.

The street-railway strike in this city has been postponed for a week, in order to give the company one more opportunity of meeting their terms of an eight-hour day and 55 cents an hour, the men refusing absolutely to accept the proposal made by their executive that the strike be deferred for two weeks so that a conciliation board upon which they would be represented might be appointed to act in the matter.

### Labor Situation in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The labor situation in Montreal has become threatening. Between 2500 and 4000 workers of the Dominion Textile Company and about 800 packers involving about 13 packing concerns walked out on Monday on practically the same issue—shorter hours and higher pay—on which about 400 electricians have also gone out. These, added to the number of striking employees of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company and the Canadian Vickers, Limited, make a total of about 11,000 strikers out in this city.

### WAR FUND PRORATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

BUTTE, Montana.—Because the donors to the war chest at Hamilton, Montana, could not agree on the final disposition of a fund of \$1600 remaining in the chest treasury, it has been decided to prorrate the money and return it accordingly to the donors.

### CLUBS DENY LIQUOR REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Chicago clubs have denied a rumor that they would hold over some of their stock of liquors for the use of members after prohibition goes into effect on July 1.

## CAUSES OF UNREST IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Much, if not all, of the labor unrest in this quarter of the Dominion, is due to the uncertainty that exists about the permanency of the present industrial situation. Recently the unions, both here and in Vancouver, voted in favor of joining the One Big Union. Several unions, such as the Street Car men's, the Electricians, the Carpenters, and some others voted against the One Big Union idea, but the more unskilled classes of labor voted overwhelmingly in its favor. The One Big Union will be officially brought into existence at a convention to be held in Calgary today.

Responsible labor leaders in the west have done their utmost to persuade the workers to turn down the proposal, but while their efforts in some quarters have been successful, the great majority of the workers are determined to try a new adventure. The decision is due solely to the unrest and the desire to settle their troubles in the future by means of collective bargaining, which is interpreted to mean that all shall strike together for the grievances of one trade.

Four thousand of the workers in Victoria and nearly 8000 in Vancouver are engaged in shipbuilding, and the end of the existing contracts is in sight. The vast bulk of the unrest is found in the shipyards. It has proved a fruitful field for agitators, a number of whom on the coast are secretly advocating the establishment of a Soviet form of government. The rapidity with which the soldiers are returning from overseas and the difficulties in finding work for them all, is another source of trouble which is being seized upon by labor agitators to further their ends.

Public opinion is persuaded that Labor's claim for a fuller and freer life must be met as far as possible, but there is equal determination that sympathetic strikes must be fought, and that those in the ranks of Labor who are agitating with a view to bringing about revolutionary action cannot be allowed to speak in Labor's name. One of the steady influences at the present time is the returned soldiers' organizations, which, though often bitter critics of governmental policies where their own interests are concerned, are determined there shall be no interference with law and order in the Province.

At present there are strikes in the Crow's Nest Coal Mines in the Powell River Pulp Works, in the logging camps at Comox and in one or two sawmills, but none of these are serious.

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Hats

### New Midsummer Hats for Formal Dress Wear

New hats of French tulle. New hats of lace hair braid. New bridesmaids' hats in artistically quaint models. New chantilly and dainty lace hats. New flower trimmed hats. Priced 15.00, 25.00 to 100.00

### New Sport Hats

—New Italian body hats in beautiful colors. Smart Batavia models in sport shades. Fine quality Milan hats simply trimmed. Ribbon hats in fascinating close and large models. Priced 10.00, 15.00 and 25.00.



TELEGRAPH INQUIRY  
ASKED OF CONGRESS

Meanwhile Mr. Burleson's Order Granting Demands of Electrical Workers Is Taken as Also Applying to the Telegraphers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Striking telegraph operators appealed to Congress yesterday for an investigation of their grievances against A. S. Burleson, United States Postmaster-General, who still retains control of telegraph companies under war legislation. James E. Watson, Senator from Indiana, and William D. Upshaw, Representative from Georgia, promised an inquiry into their charge that government funds, through the compensation provision of the Wire Control Act, are financing the fight of the companies against the strike.

"We claim as justification for the strike," the delegation which visited members of Congress further stated, "that the Postmaster-General has at all times refused to receive and consider our complaints of discrimination. We demand the right to belong to a labor union and the right to bargain collectively."

Some strike leaders assert that if Mr. Burleson will give the same order to telegraph companies that he gave to telephone companies on Saturday last, namely, that collective bargaining shall be permitted and no dismissals shall be made for membership in a union, they will have won the chief point for which they walked out on June 11.

Mr. Burleson contends that his order of Oct. 2, 1918, forbids discrimination against employees because of membership in a union, and that his order of Saturday simply amplified his original position. However, his latest order is interpreted by the committee from the American Federation of Labor, which visited him and obtained it, as being a distinct step toward greater recognition of labor, and also as applying to all employees under the authority of the Post Office Department, including telegraphers.

The refusal of railroad telegraphers to handle commercial messages, as a sympathetic move in favor of the commercial telegraphers, is considered an important factor in the situation, although the contention of the companies that they are handling all business offered on a nearly normal schedule seems substantially correct. So far, the United States Railroad Administration has not made an open issue of the railroad telegraphers' action, which does not affect the operation of the railroad.

Mr. Burleson yesterday gave instructions to each telephone company to designate an officer to whom complaints could be made by employees, so that there should be no doubt as to the facts of any grievances presented.

## Claim of the Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Telegraph company officials said yesterday that the telegraph strike was practically over so far as their wire traffic was concerned, and a strike of telephone operators was not expected. The Postal Company claims only 15 of its operators are out here, and complete service reestablished in Los Angeles, Birmingham, and Augusta.

## "The Forerunner of Success"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The action of Albert Sidney Burleson, Postmaster-General of the United States, in granting the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers the right to organize and bargain collectively, is the forerunner of success for the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America in its present strike, declared S. J. Konenkamp, international president of the union. "Postmaster-General Burleson, as a representative of the government, cannot adopt such a policy for one set of employees and refuse it to another," Mr. Konenkamp said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

## Toronto Practically Unaffected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Local telegraph officials report that there is practically no interruption of their service.

by the strike in the United States. In order to avoid overloading of the wires to the United States, the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company is restricting its business to ordinary prepaid messages and is not accepting night lettergrams for American points. For the time being the Great Northwestern is accepting all kinds of messages as usual.

## Linemen Reported Out

LOS ANGELES, California—Linemen and switchboard men, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, left their work in the plants of the Southern California Telephone Company here yesterday, according to their officers. Telephone company officials declined to discuss the situation until they had completed a check of the remaining force.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN  
TRANSITION PERIOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—That industrial unrest is not an evil in itself, since it is only by a wholesome discontent with what is wrong that right conditions can be established, was the statement made by A. Farmilo, organizer for the American Federation of Labor and secretary for the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, before the Industrial Commission. Mr. Farmilo urged a general cooperation between employers and employees as the first step toward the eradication of evils. Large numbers of employed were to be expected during the transition period, he said, but a strong effort should be made to provide work for them. A 44-hour week was also urged, and that the scope of the commission be widened and all conditions in the mining industry investigated. Miners favor nationalization of the mines as a means of establishing better conditions. Abolition of the bunk house system was also advocated.

Government ownership for essential industries such as the mines and meat packing plants, a nationalized life insurance, a national educational system along economic lines, and a national minimum of living conditions were included in the suggestions of J. W. Findlay, another labor man, who further claimed that national prohibition was needed in the interests of the laboring classes. The last strike in Edmonton had been uncontrolled for lack of such a measure, he stated. Mr. Findlay further suggested that the Parliament of Canada should be made up only of members engaged in the essential industries.

Mayor Joseph A. Clarke offered a list of twenty-nine reasons which he considered were responsible for the unrest, these including the cost of living; failure to recognize unions; property qualification for offices; conduct of the banking system; the creation of undemocratic and unpaid public or semi-public offices; general discrimination against the workmen; unfair censorship and administration of justice; the income taxes on private incomes and favoritism shown to property over persons; failure to make healthy sport and amusement as legal and protected as collection of interest or rent; and failure to provide proper substitute for the bar before enacting prohibition.

RAILWAY UNIONS  
PLAN AMALGAMATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Steps are being taken here by delegates from the National Expressmen and the Brotherhood of American Railway Employees for the amalgamation of these two organizations and the expressmen's division of the Railway Clerks Union into one big union. A general convention of the expressmen will be held here on June 23, and it is planned to elect a committee at that time to go to Washington, District of Columbia, to make a demand upon the Railroad Administration for higher wages.

The railway expressmen assert that their mileage is too great and they want to be paid for terminal time. A. Bollinger, president of the Brotherhood of American Railway Employees, stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The present wage order under which the expressmen are working, Mr. Bollinger said, was issued in January, 1918, and did not give to the employees an adequate increase. As a matter of fact, he said, most of them did not get any increase at all. The expressmen, Mr. Bollinger declares, have always been underpaid as compared with wages paid employees by other corporations.

PRESENT POSITION  
OF TRADE UNIONS

Mr. J. R. Clynes Says They Are Twice as Strong as in 1914—Much Stronger in Authority

LONDON, England—Under the auspices of the Industrial League a dinner was held recently at the Connaught Rooms at which Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., was the principal speaker. The gathering, which was unique, numbered over 550 and was attended mainly by workmen and shop stewards of the employers associated with the league.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, M. P., Food Controller, and president of the league, took the chair, and in his address said the league was composed of men who loved their country and who desired to do what they could to elevate the whole, and promote the greatness of their land. The British Labor movement, Mr. Roberts continued, was not bolshevism, and the few who wished to lead a revolutionary movement did not represent the great bulk of the working people. The real antidote to bolshevism was to keep alive the workman's faith in constitutional methods.

## Fundamental Social Changes

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., speaking on industrial questions, said he regarded the action of certain men in the Labor movement, who were seeking to use industrial means for political ends, as not only reprehensible, but as fraught with the very greatest dangers to the permanent interests of the working classes. He believed in the necessity of deep and fundamental changes in the social and economic system, but those changes must be secured through a change in thinking, or at least through the process of constitutional and parliamentary action, operating through the power of the ballot box. He said this because of the recurring evidence of a design on the part of some to harness the industrial and trade-union power of the workers to the chariot wheels of those who sped along to revolutionary conditions in which they, as people, to rob the rich of what was theirs, as the rich had no right to rob the poor of what belonged to them. Changes must be brought about by democratic institutions. If they only had the same standard of conduct in industry as they had in sport, he remarked, it would be far better for all, and a greater degree of respect for each would rapidly emerge.

## Removing Labor's Handicaps

Referring to the social system, Mr. Clynes said he was profoundly dissatisfied with the existing social system, but bad as that system was, it was better to make the best of it than to make the worst of it as some would do. When trade union leaders had signed their names as proper authority for arrangements properly made, then such arrangements ought not to be dishonored.

He regarded it as a solemn obligation that trade union conditions should be restored, but he wanted to see something far better for workmen than pre-war conditions. There should be a point below which no workman should be driven, but above that there should be the removal of the handicap which in past years had kept the laborer down, because he was a laborer.

Mr. Clynes concluded by advocating greater cooperation between Labor and Capital for the full exploitation of industry.

## MARINE STRIKE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The private-boat owners and the Marine

Workers' Affiliation, after many conferences, have agreed on a settlement of their differences, which recognizes the closed shop, increased pay, a 10-hour day, with overtime increasing with the number of hours it represents. No discrimination is to be made against the men who struck several weeks ago. Several settlements are being made by the tidewater boatmen and lighter captains.

WORK FOR WOMEN  
IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick—The possibility of finding occupation in New Brunswick for British women who have been serving in the corps of war workers, was discussed here recently with members of the Local Council of Women by Miss Gladys Potts and Miss Girdler, who have been sent to Canada by the British Government to gather information as to employment opportunities. The opinion was expressed by the St. John women that domestic service would offer the chief, and almost the only, opening for immigrants of the class in question. Miss Potts is a member of the Women's Land Army and Miss Girdler an officer of the Women's Royal Air Force.

Both English women suggested the possibility of placing women on New Brunswick farms, pointing out that during the war years thousands of women in different parts of the United Kingdom had been trained in agricultural work. The local women, however, were agreed that there was little likelihood that an experiment of this kind would meet with success, and that it would be as domestic servants that women from overseas would be most likely to find employment in this Province. Some doubt was expressed also as to the adaptability of Old Country women to Canadian habits and customs; and it was suggested that before the women were sent out to this country they should be carefully instructed as to the conditions they would meet.

On leaving St. John, Miss Girdler and Miss Potts went to Fredericton to confer with the Provincial Government. The British Government has agreed to pay the passage to Canada or Australia of any woman war workers for whom satisfactory employment can be found, and it is probable that the New Brunswick Government will be asked to cooperate in some way in settling women immigrants here.

THREE ACCUSED  
OF INTIMIDATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOLEDO, Ohio—The first indictments in connection with the Willys-Overland Labor dispute were returned yesterday as the plant began to swing back toward normal production with 5000 of the 13,000 employees back at work.

John Kazany, Walter Voight, and John Doe were indicted by the United States grand jury on a charge of attempting to intimidate one of Federal Judge John M. Killits' 275 special deputies, who have been on duty since the court ordered the plant opened on Friday. Judge Killits' home is being guarded day and night.

Judge Killits yesterday ordered Alex Swartzfeld, who has been making Bolshevist speeches to workers, to leave town before morning. He admitted writing an anarchistic article in the New Voice, a paper published by the Soldiers and Sailors Workers Council, the entire issue of which was confiscated by the court.

## CHICAGO LABOR HALTS RADICALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago Federation of Labor voted down a resolution presented by representatives of the Cook County Labor Party calling for an international conference of workers to which representatives of the Russian Bolsheviks, de Valera, the leader of the Irish Republic, and other radicals were to be invited.

MORE TRAINING OF  
EMPLOYEES URGED

National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Advised to Increase Output by Improving Skill of the Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston City Club on Saturday

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Increase of the production of employees through the establishment of training departments was urged at the meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the Boston City Club on Saturday. The average production per workman has been long considered by mill superintendents to be far less than it should be, and it is generally desired to improve the skill of the present workmen to the mutual benefit of employee and employer. Since it is the particular function of the United States Training Service to promote training departments in the factories, where the men in a few weeks can better their skill from 50 per cent to 100 per cent, H. E. Miles, chief of training of the service, explained its practicability and value to the assembled cotton mills employees.

"With the loss of immigration, this country is from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 laborers short," stated Mr. Miles. "In one way, at least, this may prove a blessing, for because of the over-supply of workers during the past, the workers themselves have been considered in the mass, accepted on their face value, as much work forced out of them as possible, with little thought of individual potentialities or ambition. A curse in American business has been that a great part of the employees have been hired on chance and bluff. Foremen and various managers have been appointed in the same way, knowing that they were just as likely to prove undesirable as otherwise."

"The United States Training Service has estimated that 7,000,000 out of the 10,000,000 workers in American factories are producing less than one-half of a fair day's product per capita for want of adequate training. The training service plans to remedy this state of affairs by encouraging manufacturers to establish training departments and helping them to intelligently organize the training, which according to men in this service has already proven in many trades—rubber, shoes, paper boxes, pianos, lithography, foremanship, and garments—to be very easily worked out, and more than worth while."

The period of bringing a new operator to production is reduced from one-half to two-thirds, and in many trades workers who have been unsatisfactory in the mills have been sent into training departments and made first-class workers in short order. In two New England factories the output of poor workers has been doubled after three weeks in the training department. A very large factory in Pennsylvania in one week doubled the production of a worker who had been with them two years. It is not only a matter of production, but the element of good will has been greatly improved by thus increasing the skill and earning capacity of the workers.

"We must learn to use the workers we have to the very best advantage. If all of the factory employees in the United States can be brought to give a full day's output, \$2,000,000,000 might be saved in the cost of labor and overhead, and an equal amount should be saved to the consumer. The manpower of this country has been placed at \$350,000,000,000 in valuation, our greatest resource, and we have little more than tapped it. We have come to the point where we can no longer give our entire time to the ledger, we must now give a good part of our time to the training of the workmen, respect them more, and get acquainted with them. It is wonderful how they re-

spond. Americanization needs to enter in. "Is it any wonder that workmen look upon business as graft, when there exists the immoral condition of men finding that 50 per cent effort brings full pay. Is it any wonder that citizenship is what it is when, as in cities like Lowell and Lawrence, 70 per cent of the pupils leave school at the fifth grade, their subsequent education to come, probably, from yellow sheets and agitators. Education must meet this. More constructive training must be given through continuation schools. The working people must be allowed to feel that there is a corner somewhere in the plant where they are free to go any time to ask questions and to learn to equip themselves for the position next higher up."

NEW YORK CHILD  
LABOR PROVISIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Since many children will be looking for employment during their vacations, a status of the child labor laws now effective in this State was recently sent to health officers in the cities and towns so that there might be no misunderstanding as to the present ruling. A letter from George A. Hall, secretary of the New York Child Labor Committee, reads in part as follows: "The federal law specifies certain standards, 14 age minimum, eight-hour day, prohibition against night work, etc., which, if violated by any child-employing factory, mill, cannery or workshop, will make a proprietor liable to a fine of 10 per cent on the net profits of the plant. As these standards have been in effect in the Empire State for many years, it is obvious that any manufacturer who complies fully with the New York law is not liable for prosecution under the federal law."

STRIKE BY BAY STATE  
STREET RAILWAY MEN

LOWELL, Massachusetts—Thousands of cotton mill operatives and store employees were forced to walk to work yesterday on account of a strike of the 325 carmen of the Lowell division of the Bay State Street Railway Company. All lines of the company in the city, including those running to Boston, Lawrence and Nashua, New Hampshire, were tied up.

The strike is declared by Carmen's Union officers to be a protest against the action of the company in putting open cars into service for the summer in connection with the use of a hand register for fares. The men claim that the use of the register on open cars endangers their lives, as they are compelled to carry the register in one hand when they should have both hands free in moving along the running board.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES  
CAUSED BY STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The right of employees to strike is questioned in a suit filed here against employees of the Pittsburgh Railways Company who were on strike for four days a few weeks ago. The suit is for damages of \$2,035,000, this being the estimated cost of the strike to local residents and business men.

It is claimed the strike was unlawful and infringed upon the rights of business men, trade and travel. The strike became a conspiracy or a combination in restraint of trade affecting injuriously large property values and public interests, the bill alleges.

ARGENTINE STRIKE  
NOT A WAGE ISSUE

Interruption of Shipping Said to Have Been Caused by Demands Which Would Have Given Control of Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Recent strikes which tied up shipping at Buenos Aires, and along the great river front of the Argentine port were not caused by any question of wages, but by demands of the laboring element, which if granted would have given that element virtual control of the industries for which they were working, according to Manuel Malbran, Argentine Ambassador to Mexico, who passed through New Orleans recently on his way to his post in Mexico City, after a short vacation spent in Argentina. He said:

"The strikers in Buenos Aires and in other parts of Argentina wanted to boycott certain firms and to be allowed to determine with whom their employers might transact business. Naturally, these demands could not be granted by the capitalists, for if they gave the Labor leaders a step, there would be no forecasting how far they would go with their demands. The strikers were mostly workers on the docks in Buenos Aires, and to prevent possible repetition of this trouble, the government has taken over control of the docks and of all the work that is done on them, hiring the necessary labor and supervising the loading and unloading of the ships."

"The Socialist parties deny responsibility for the strike and lay the blame on the Bolsheviks. We have besides an openly pronounced Bolshevik Party in Buenos Aires, two Socialist parties. One of these, called the Argentine Socialist Party, puts the good of the country before everything else, and is well received, but the second branch, calling itself the International Socialist Party, considers the Socialist program of more importance than the welfare of all the rest of the world combined. The Bolsheviks form the third group, made up almost entirely of foreigners, and it is believed by the government that they were the instigators of all the trouble. These Bolsheviks are being deported by the government as rapidly as possible. Decrees also have been issued limiting the immigration of certain foreigners into the country and establishing rigid tests before others are admitted."

"While there has been no considerable movement in favor of woman suffrage in Argentina, it is of interest that in the elections in April, a woman ran for a seat in the lower house of Congress, though she polled only a small vote. Had she received sufficient votes, she would have been seated without question. This last election, by the way, though a small one, with few important offices to be filled, showed the strength of the Socialists, who elected one of the two members of the Chamber of Deputies chosen at that time."

Asked concerning the relations of the United States and Mexico, Ambassador Malbran said: "I am very optimistic in this matter. Henry P. Fletcher, United States Ambassador to Mexico, is a clever and capable man, much liked by the Mexican Government and by society in the Mexican capital, and he is well able to handle the situation in that country. Improvement is becoming apparent all along the line in Mexico and the present government is growing in favor with all classes."

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NOTE—We recently announced to our Fellow Workers that we had no preference between this plan and that of all day Saturday closing during July and August. It was left to them to decide. A vote was taken and over 85% of the Fellow Workers favored this plan.

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## HOW QUEENSLAND OPERATES MINES

Premier of Queensland Tells Coal Commission of Working of Coal Mines Under State, Which He Declares Is Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The chief feature of the Coal Commission inquiry on May 6 was evidence given by the Hon. Thomas Joseph Ryan, Premier of Queensland, who had returned to London on his way back to Australia, after attending the International Socialist Conference in Amsterdam.

At the outset, the chairman read a letter from Mr. J. P. Forgie, one of the owners' representatives, announcing that he was compelled to resign from the commission. Mr. Justice Sankey also read a letter from Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labor, stating that the King had been pleased to appoint Sir Adam Nimmo, K. B. E., to rank as a commissioner in the place of Mr. Forgie.

Mr. L. T. Hobhouse, professor of sociology in the University of London, gave evidence before the commission, and said that as the old method of conducting the coal industry had been condemned in the interim report the question was by what system they were to be replaced. The choice, he said, was between nationalization proper and some compromise with private ownership and management. Several forms of compromise might be proposed, but they would be found to be rooted in the same motives, fear of state ownership and confidence in private enterprise. The particular advantages of nationalization, he said, were not denied by intelligent critics.

### Stimulus of Public Service

The motive of public service, he maintained, had gained materially in strength and had become, for large classes of manual workers, a real and effectual stimulus. There was a growing disinclination on the part of the employees to work for the profit of another. He looked on industrial unrest as a growing belief that the only master a man ought to serve was the community.

Professor Hobhouse stated his conclusions as follows:

Firstly, that nationalization had both advantages and drawbacks, as compared with the old system of numerous competitive firms, but, intelligently used, the advantages should be greater than the drawbacks. Secondly, that as compared with a mixed system of public and private control, which now appeared to be the only alternative, nationalization had everything to recommend it.

The chairman then announced that the next witness would be the Hon. Thomas Joseph Ryan, the Premier of Queensland, who would speak of the system of nationalization in that dominion.

Mr. Ryan then gave a very interesting evidence of state enterprises in Queensland. He said that the present Queensland government was returned to power in 1915, and at that time the principal mines and railways were controlled by the State. During their term of office they had largely increased the number of enterprises carried on by the State. At the present time these enterprises included state insurance, mineral oil production, and state fish shops, which were carried on under acts of Parliament.

### State Control in Queensland

In 1916 the State Enterprise Act was passed, and under that there were carried on state pastoral stations, meat shops, saw mills, coal mines, iron and steel works, tanneries, and state hotels. Under the parliamentary system of control the State carried on state arsenic mines and railway refreshment rooms. These enterprises had been conducted successfully, particularly in the case of the state insurance department, which showed a surplus for 1917 of over £27,000, and for 1918 of over £74,000.

These profits were made, notwithstanding the fact that the advantages to insured workers were increased by 75 per cent, without any corresponding increase in premiums. The Auditor-General's report for 1918, showed that the aggregate net profit of enterprises carried on under the State Enterprise Act and of railway refreshment rooms was about £123,000. Although profits were shown, the object of carrying the policy of nationalization of public utilities was not for the purpose of profit making, but to give benefits to the workers and to insure to private consumers commodities at reasonable prices, by the elimination of the middleman.

In all enterprises it had been found necessary to have sympathetic administrators. The greatest successes were achieved where those carrying on the works were believers in and sympathizers with the policy of nationalization. The failure of some enterprises to show profit had been due to transient causes and to the fact that in the initial stages capital expenditure had been incurred. For instance in the case of coal mines initial expenditure was incurred in shaft sinking and experimental work, upon which no adequate return could be made until the enterprise was fully developed. State coal mines had been established or were in the course of development in southern, central, and northern Queensland.

### Lower Coal Prices Expected

It was confidently hoped that as the operations of the State increased, savings would be effected in the wholesale and retail distribution of coal, and thereby the price of coal reduced. On the state coal mines change rooms and bath houses were provided for the miners. During 1917 the carrying of coal from southern and northern Queensland by government chartered

steamers had resulted in the saving of over £12,000. It was hoped that with the development of state coal mines it would be possible for the government to establish state coke works, and so supply coke to the state iron and steel works, which it was proposed to establish under the State Enterprises Act. It was confidently expected that the result of these operations would prove as satisfactory as the state insurance scheme.

Dealing with land, Mr. Ryan said that the crown lands could no longer be alienated in fee simple, and perpetual lease tenure had been substituted.

Rent was limited to 1½ per cent of the capital value for the first 10 years, when it became subject to amendment.

Asked by Mr. Smillie, president of the Miners Federation, if experience had justified his opinion as to the success of state mining in Australia, Mr. Ryan replied that he believed it had been successful and that he had the opinion that the nationalization of public utilities was beneficial to the public generally.

### Question of Royalties

Mr. Westgarth P. Brown, mineral adviser for estates in charge of the Home Office of Woods and Forests, was the first witness called to give evidence on the subject of royalties. He was of opinion that the difficulties which occasionally occurred under the existing system were minor ones and did not call for so drastic a change as nationalization, in order to surmount them. He maintained that private ownership of minerals could not be shown to have interfered to any appreciable extent with the free development of the country's coal resources.

His experience had shown that the lessor was only too ready to let, provided he could obtain fair and reasonable terms. In the matter of compensation, witness submitted that the fairest method would be to appoint valuers upon each side, with power to go before a referee in case of disagreement. As the State would be purchasing the costs of valuation and transfer should be borne by them, except in cases going before the referee, who would use his discretion in awarding costs.

Evidence was given by Mr. S. E. Downing, secretary of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, who explained that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were owners of coal and other minerals under large areas, especially in Durham and Northumberland. The royalties and wayleaves in respect of coal received in 1917 amounted to £370,000. The commissioners held the property for the purpose of augmenting poor benefices. The parochial clergy were, in effect, beneficiaries for whom they held the property.

Assuming that private ownership of royalties created certain difficulties, witness submitted that these would be met by the establishment of a system of compulsory regulations, submitted to a suitable tribunal armed with authority to make orders. This would be a small extension of the policy embodied in the statutes relating to the compulsory acquisition of land for public undertakings.

In the matter of compensation, witness submitted that individual owners should be compensated according to the value of their respective properties. In regard to minerals unproved, it would be necessary to arrive with expert assistance at something which could be described as the market value.

Witness was closely questioned by Mr. Smillie, as to how the land came into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

## CANADA'S PROBLEM OF THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. From its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario.—Since Sir Robert Borden has declared that an eight-hour day throughout the Dominion of Canada must be decided on by the various provinces, there has been a good deal of discussion in this city upon the subject.

Several prominent Toronto lawyers have taken issue on the point with the Hon. A. K. Maclean of Ottawa, upon whose advice the Premier acted, and declare that he is neither justified in his opinion by the British North American Act, which clearly defines the powers of the federal and provincial governments, nor the precedent that has been set by the Dominion Government in passing legislation affecting labor conditions. The passing of the Lemieux Act in 1907, local authorities on constitutional law say, was a clear expression by the Dominion Parliament of its right to pass class legislation, and under this law it has the right to pass or refuse to pass an eight-hour day for the whole Dominion.

## LOCKOUT OF CUTTERS AT HAVERHILL SHOPS

HAVERHILL, Massachusetts.—The effort of the cutters affiliated with the Shoe Workers Protective Union to adopt a 44-hour working week in place of the 48-hour schedule recently put in force resulted yesterday in a lockout of cutters at most of the factories in this city. In line with their determination to work only 44 hours, the cutters did not go to the shops last Saturday, and the manufacturers, asserting that the action constituted a strike, decided not to allow any cutters to work yesterday unless they agreed to the 44-hour scheme.

The factories were operated in part with such material from the cutting rooms as remained on hand from last week. It was estimated that 1200 cutters were idle.

## NEXT CONFERENCE OF BRITISH LABOR

Proposal Will Be Made to Strengthen Finances of Labor Party—Will Condemn Extension of Military Service Act

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent.

LONDON, England.—The fact that there is considerable speculation as to whether within the next few years Labor will be asked to form a government, and that men and women in all classes of society agree that the Labor Party has a fair chance of obtaining a majority at the next general election, adds greater interest to the work of the party and to its annual meeting which is to be held in Southampton, on June 25, 26, and 27.

In the agenda there is a brief statement by the secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, in which he describes the growing activities of the movement, "developed to an extraordinary extent during the past 12 months," due to the widespread interest now being taken in the party's program, its international activities, and the work of the local labor organizations. No reference is made to the success of the Labor candidates running under the auspices of the local organizations, and the press, almost without exception, has been strangely silent in regard to the matter, but it is well known that at the recent county, borough, and urban district council elections Labor candidates were returned by overwhelming majorities; in numerous instances in such numbers as to constitute a majority of the council.

The Labor Party asserts that this is the true reason why the original decision of the Local Government Board to declare all seats vacant at the next election instead of following the ordinary method of allowing one-third of the councillors to seek reelection annually has been canceled. Throughout the war period section local councils had practically ceased, so that these bodies were out of touch with their constituents; hence the need, said the Local Government Board, of compelling all sitting councillors to seek reelection.

Amendments to Be Discussed

Political organization, like the morning breakfast, costs more and is responsible for two amendments to the existing financial arrangements which are submitted in the name of the executive.

One, proposing an increase in the contribution of affiliated societies from 2d. to 3d. per member, will doubtless be accepted by conference without much discussion, but the proposal to delete the clause which enables the party candidates to receive financial assistance from the national funds for electioneering expenditure is almost sure to be keenly contested.

The large industrial centers, while not favorable, will offer no strong objection to the change. They can look after themselves, but it is the less populated districts, for whose benefit the clause was instituted, that will protest. In the early days of the movement a very considerable proportion of the candidates of the party were only able to go to the poll because of the sum obtained from the central funds.

The executive know to what extent the local parties have grown, and quite possibly believe that they are now sufficiently strong and well organized to be saddled with the whole of their financial obligations. On the other hand, while it may be true that those centers requiring assistance in the past have been so strengthened in numbers and organization as to need no assistance now, yet it is also true that any number of even smaller constituencies, where the most enthusiastic Labor supporter would never have dreamed of running a candidate of his own choice 10, or even five, years ago, have now thriving and energetic branches of both the political and industrial sides of the movement.

Apart from the proposals to strengthen the finances of the party the number of resolutions affecting the constitution are remarkably few. It is proposed from the Tynes district that all expenses incurred in parliamentary elections shall be met by a national pooled fund contributed to by all affiliated organizations on the basis of membership. This is entirely contrary to the policy of the executive who desire to decentralize matters appertaining to finance.

### British Policy Criticized

The conference will be invited to express its condemnation of the government's policy in regard to the blockade and continued "failure of the allied governments to relieve the starvation and privation existing in central and eastern Europe," and to demand the withdrawal of troops from Russia, used in the interests of financiers with the object of destroying the Russian Socialist Republic.

In the event of the Parliamentary Labor Party failing to obtain satisfaction through the House of Commons, the executive are urged to consult with the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress with a view to action by the "unreserved use of their political and industrial power."

The debate on this question promises to be full of interest, and there will probably be much criticism of the Parliamentary Committee who have already declined, on the invitation of the Triple Alliance, to summon a special conference of the Trade Union Congress to consider the matter.

The report of the meeting of the

two bodies has not been published, but the writer is authoritatively informed that the Parliamentary Committee, although to a man opposed to Russian intervention, regarded the matter as so serious and so certain of Labor sympathy, that a conference would be, in the words of one of their number, the commencement of civil war.

In a word they were afraid to face the position, which they foresaw could only result in the array of the industrial forces, led by the Miners, Railwaymen, and Transport Workers, against constitutional authority, by the use of the general strike.

Linked with the Russian policy is the vexed question of conscription, which the conference is asked to condemn in the strongest possible manner as being a "flagrant breach of the election promises of the Prime Minister," as well as a grave violation of the pledges repeatedly given that a victory for the Allies would bring the end of militarism.

### Conscription Condemned

The extension of the Military Service Acts, says the Independent Labor Party, in whose name the resolution is to be submitted, is being used to utilize the young manhood of the Nation to suppress the new republics who should be given "freedom to establish political, economic, and social order in accordance with the wishes of the people." The I. L. P., as it is popularly known, in consequence of its pacifist policy, has not occupied its usual place in the limelight at Labor conferences during the war, and is almost sure, in view of the feeling among all sections of the working class in regard to conscription, to recover some of its lost prestige in the councils of the Labor movement before the conference ends.

The opposition to the I. L. P. will come mainly from the industrialists, who will endeavor to amend the resolution so as to implicate the trade unions.

In the opinion of the industrialists the I. L. P. method is simply one of passing pious resolutions, and it is hardly to be expected that they will let pass an opportunity which Russian intervention and conscription provides, of allowing the matter to end, by merely giving expression to strong speeches against the government.

Coal and cotton are bywords at Labor conferences, and it is generally understood that if these two forces combine to support a given policy, the decision is as good as settled. At the moment unusually agitated and full of grievances against the government, due to the latter's policy in connection with the blockade, which they allege prevents the cotton industry from returning to its pre-war prosperity. With a combination, then, of the Triple Alliance and cotton, if of no other, it is safe to assume that the conference will decide on a somewhat more drastic policy than that embodied in a resolution of protest, however spirited and condemnatory.

### Nationalization of Land

Added interest will be given to the resolution demanding the nationalization of the land because it stands in the name of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, who, according to a statement by Mr. Frank Hodges, the secretary, at a meeting under the auspices of the Land Nationalization Society, have come to the conclusion that the nationalization of minerals and the "solution of the housing problem are impossible without the ultimate nationalization of the land as well."

Mr. Hodges went on to say that the railwaymen, like the miners, were determined to secure the nationalization of their own industries in which they were vitally interested, and if Parliament blocked the Labor Party's effort to obtain legislative sanction for the nationalization of land, which was essential, if the railways and mines were dealt with, then these two bodies would guarantee the requisite industrial backing to enforce the same.

The evidence taken from the Coal Commission has demonstrated the fact that a number of other interests in the shape of royalties, wayleaves, etc., are so interwoven with the mining industry as to render efficient and economic working extremely difficult. So many other people besides the mine owners have a picking out of the basket; people who are no better in the opinion of the miners than the colliery proprietors, and whose "rights" so retard the free disposal

ment of the industry that it is found absolutely necessary to include them in any comprehensive scheme of mining reform.

In another resolution on the same question, proposed by the I. L. P., nationalization of land is described as being necessary because private ownership "checks production, crowds the towns by depopulating the countryside, obstructs the provision of good housing, lowers the standard of public health, both physical and moral, fetters the exercise of political, economic, and social reform, makes difficult—if not impossible—the maintenance of a uniform standard of cultivation, and compels the workers to pay tribute for that which should belong equally to all."

### Control of Industry

Discussion that will be new to the conference will be provided by the British Socialist Party, which proposes that the executive committee should consider and report to a further conference in regard to the control of industry, with special reference to—

1. Industrial councils and their bearing on the question.
2. Copartnership of Labor and Capital.
3. The means to achieve the democratic management of industries in national ownership.

4. How far the representation of trade unions through their executives, or by ballot of the members, could insure participation in actual control, and whether, for effective control, it is not necessary that the employees in the workshop or the pit shall construct an organization, integral to any scheme of democratic management.

5. Whether the sole or partial management by Labor of industries in national ownership should be confined to the actual workers therein, or should include workers in other occupations.

Readers of these notes have been informed from time to time of the tremendous headway being made by this policy, and the above fairly epitomizes the difference between varying schools of thought, upon which it is proposed the conference should be enlightened.

It is doubtful, in view of the recommendation to set up a committee, whether the conference will devote the time to the consideration of the subject which its importance demands, or will await the committee's findings.

Education, old age pensions, incidence of taxation, payment of members, unemployment, electoral reform, are all down for discussion and promise to provide subject matter for debate for the most versatile of the budding politicians in the workers' ranks.

## CANADIAN POLICY TOWARD UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

MONTREAL, Quebec.—"I want to make it very clear that there is nothing but the very best good will on behalf of the Dominion Government toward organized Labor," said the Hon. C. J. Bannister, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in an address before the Verdun Council of the Imperial Order of the Sons of the Empire. "We want to be fair," he went on, "and feel that right-thinking men want to do what is right and fair, but as to the dangerous element in Canada that wants to interfere with constituted authority, we intend to deal with it very severely."

"The government has no objections to unions, but is in favor of them. We think that they are a benefit to the men and also to the government. But when any of the elements of the country go to the limits that have been gone to in Winnipeg and attempt to interfere with law and order and constituted authority, the federal government will deal with such a situation with a very firm hand."

### WORK FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The more important constructional works in connection with the Great Murray water plan has recently been approved. The works now authorized by the commission, including those to be constructed by South Australia, will represent an expenditure of about £2,500,000. This plan will employ a large number of returned soldiers and open a rich territory for land settlement. Approval has been given also to the general outline of works to be constructed jointly by New South Wales and Victoria in connection with the whole plan.

## MR. BERNARD SHAW ON COOPERATION

Noted Author Moves Resolution to Promote Cooperative and Trade Union Movements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—"Down with Conscription," "Nationalize the Mines," "Slums Must Go," and "Make Capital the Servant of Labor," were a few of the inscriptions adorning the walls of the Royal Albert Hall recently, when a mass meeting of trade unionists, organized by the Metropolitan District Association of the Cooperative Union, was held. Mr. T. Killon presided and amongst those present were Mr. George Bernard Shaw, M.P., secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, Mr. Arthur Henderson, secretary of the Labor Party, Mr. George Lansbury, and Mrs. Lansbury, Mr. G. Carmichael (London Trades Council).

### End of Individualism

The chairman said the meeting represented the death-knell of individualism as it existed prior to the war. Men and women in every walk of life had come to the conclusion that life as it existed before the war was intolerable and they were determined to make it more pleasant. The cooperative movement, he said, was a movement knowing no party, creed, or nationality. A new heaven, a new earth and reconstruction were all very well, but unless they had a system of redistribution they would never make material progress. The capitalists, he said, felt and knew that their day was past. Referring to education, the chairman said that when children left elementary schools they should go forward to the higher schools on merits and not cash.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw moved a resolution pledging the organization of working class opinion in favor of multiplying the membership, capital, and branches of the cooperative societies, and strengthening and consolidating the trade union movement and working generally for the uplifting of the workers' lives. Mr. Shaw said that in the cooperative movement they only had a sum which would amount to 30s. per head of the population. They could do better than that. There were certain classes in the country who did very much better than that.

He said the trade union movement was very well able to look after itself, but what they wanted was to strengthen and consolidate all the Labor movement of the country. The

one bright spot and hope in the Russian chaos was the cooperative movement.

### Freedom for Humanity

Mr. Robert Smillie, who supported the resolution, said that the cooperative and trade union movement could not stop at that combination. They must go further if they wanted to bring freedom to humanity and come to socialism. It was said there was only £60,000,000 in the cooperative movement—he knew 24 men in England who had £60,000,000. These men had poor fathers, so that the £60,000,000 had been wrung out of the working classes. He was not out for 15,000 acres of land for the cooperative movement; he was out for the whole of the land of the country. The worst feature of the Coal Commission, said Mr. Smillie, was not the question of profiteering—and the government was more guilty of profiteering than the employers were. It was the housing question. The dreadful conditions disclosed were known to the ruling and possessing classes long ago, and they need not hold up their hands in horror now. They wanted to see the workers perfectly trained, but not for the result of their production to go into the hands of the capitalists. He was in favor of the harnessing of every invention and of electricity for the benefit of the whole of the workers.

## A PERIODIC STRIKE AT EDMONTON URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

EDMONTON, Alberta.—There has been a discussion at labor headquarters suggesting that the present strike be turned into a periodic 12-hour or 24-hour one. If the suggestion meets with approval, the strike will be announced to terminate at a date to be notified. Should the Winnipeg strike not be settled within one week, there would be a general walk-out of all workers for 12 or 24 hours. This program would be repeated until the Winnipeg strike was actually settled. The intention would be to create an absolute tie-up of all utilities and industries for a few hours every week. The leaders supporting the idea claim it would cause no distress to the public at large, and that if the Winnipeg strike lasted a month, local workers would only lose four days' pay instead of 28.

A resolution declaring the Great War Veterans Association to be strictly neutral as to the present strike, was passed by a large majority of veterans. The nationality of Carl Berg was also discussed. Berg, it is stated, was naturalized at Edmonton in June, 1913, and is of Swedish birth. The Moving Picture Operators Association demanded that he be removed from the strike committee.



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## KEYSTONE OF PLAN FOR INDIAN REFORM

Mr. Montagu Says It Is the Real, if Gradual, Transference of Power From Bureaucracy to the People of India

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The steadily drama of Indian reform begins to unfold itself in a new act of which the scene is laid in Parliament. When the Secretary of State (Mr. Montagu) moved the other night that the Speaker leave the chair in order that the House might go into committee on the East India revenue accounts, he had much to say on the state of war with Afghanistan, and on the Rowlett Act and other causes of internal unrest, but nothing that, for permanent importance, could compare with his remarks on the promised bill for the alteration of the government of India. Lord Southborough's two committees, the one on franchise questions, the other on the division of functions, had now made their recommendations. Official criticism on these two reports was still awaited from India. Lord Crewe's committee on changes in the India Office had yet to hand in their proposals; otherwise all was ready for parliamentary discussion.

### Huge Possible Electorate

"The keystone of Indian reform to-day," said Mr. Montagu, "is the transference of power from the bureaucracy to the people, gradual if you will, but real at every stage. You must make a beginning, and you must go on with the transference. That is what is meant by the progressive realization of responsible government." Point was lent to the Secretary of State's definition by his statement that Lord Southborough's committee on franchise had reported that it was possible to get an electorate in India 157 times as big as the present electorate. In many respects the recommendations of this committee are of a highly technical nature, needing for their appreciation a long and varied Indian experience. On this account only the larger and more vital issues are here considered, and the same course will be pursued in a subsequent article, dealing with the report of the second of the two committees, namely that on the division of governmental functions.

As regards the composition of the Franchise Committee, Lord Southborough acted as chairman with three European and three Indian colleagues. In addition to these seven permanent members who, it should be mentioned, are unanimous in signing the report, there were joined one official and one non-official member during the inquiry into the case of each province. These temporary colleagues were appointed by the respective local governments with a view to the adequate representation of local conditions, and apparently in the same way two representatives of the government of India attended the discussions in regard to the franchise connected with the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. In the Madras Presidency an acute controversy over the composition of the committee arose because the non-Brahmins of the Province considered that one or more of them should have been appointed to each of the committees. They therefore declined to appear before this committee or in any way cooperate with it.

Lord Southborough found a good deal of the work prepared for him before his arrival. Thus Appendix XIV, occupying 180 out of 282 pages of the Blue Book, contains the original proposals of the local governments for the constitution of, and elections to, the provincial legislative councils; as also their proposals for the representation of the different provinces on the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. After hearing local evidence, the Franchise Committee met the heads of the respective governments, with the members of their executive councils, where such councils existed, and discussed with them questions relating to the franchise scheme for their provinces. These discussions, as well as some subsequent correspondence, are given in this fourteenth appendix, which, therefore, in the main, represents the effort of the provincial governments to clear the path of the Franchise Committee.

By far the simplest part of their work had to do with the methods of representation in regard to the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. For this purpose direct election in general constituencies is put on one side. Under the franchise qualification recommended by the committee, each constituency for the Central Legislative Assembly would have consisted approximately of 4,000,000 population with 90,000 electors, and the area of each constituency would have been of corresponding magnitude. Whether such an arrangement may prove practicable in the future, says the report, it is difficult to foretell, but for the present it is impossible to recommend it. It would involve a great strain on the large number of inexperienced electors who are now for the first time to receive the suffrage, and it would be exceptionally difficult to organize.

### Indirect Election Recommended

Accordingly, as has been said, the committee recommended indirect election for all general seats, the electors

being members of the provincial legislative councils. The same plan is also pursued as regards the communal seats assigned to Muhammadans and Sikhs. On the other hand, the representation of special interests (landowners and commerce) can, in the opinion of the committee be suitably carried out by direct election. It is proposed that there should be, in addition, a number of seats in the Indian Legislative Assembly to which members shall be nominated by the Governor-General. The report of the Viceroy and Secretary of State (usually called the Joint Report) recommended that these nominated members should be one-third of the whole body. Not all of these, however, would be officials; at least one-third of the Governor-General's members were to be non-officials, selected with the object of representing minority or special interests. As to these proportions, the committee follow in the footsteps of the Montagu-Chelmsford report, but recommend that the total number of members of the Indian Legislative Assembly should be 120 instead of 100.

The method of representation of the Council of State follows that just described. The committee desire to raise the total number of the council to 56 as against 50 in the Joint Report, the elected members being 24 instead of 21. In either case the Governor-General's nominations would considerably exceed the representatives chosen by the non-official members of the provincial legislative councils, the Muhammadans, the landed classes, and the chambers of commerce. That of course is of the essence of the scheme; otherwise the bicameral system would provide no adequate check upon legislation.

### Women Excluded

To turn now to the general foundations of the electoral roll for provincial constituencies: The chief point to be noted is that women are excluded. In justification of this recommendation, the committee say that until the custom of seclusion of women, followed by many classes and communities, is relaxed, female suffrage would hardly be a reality. It is pointed out that while in some provinces the municipal franchise includes women, the privilege is sparingly used, except perhaps in Bombay City. The committee's general proposals for the franchise are based upon residence within the constituency and the possession of certain property qualifications. As to the amount of that qualification, the report urges that it should be lowered in order that the franchise may be as broad as possible, but not to a point which might lead to the breakdown of the machinery through sheer weight of numbers. While the large proportion of illiterate voters may cause practical difficulty, yet according to the committee a similar problem has already been faced with success in municipal elections, by the use of colored ballot boxes and other like devices. A table is given for each province of the population, and of the number of electors which the proposals put forward in the report would bring into operation. The figures for

the United Provinces must suffice: Total population 47,182,044, urban electors 64,500, rural electors 1,419,000.

Following the lines of the Joint Report, the committee provide for communal representation of Muhammadans. It is a striking fact, they say, that even in Bengal and the Punjab, where Muhammadans form a majority of the population, they appear (in the light of rough estimates) to form a minority of electors. Both Hindus and Muhammadans, according to the committee, are in substantial agreement that the latter should everywhere enjoy communal electorates. Consequently provision has been made for the preparation of separate Muhammadan and non-Muhammadan electoral rolls, and for separate Muhammadan constituencies. In the Punjab the same plan has been followed in regard to the Sikhs. Separate communal electorates are also recommended for Indian Christians, Europeans, and Anglo-Indians. Numerous other communities put forward claims for similar treatment, but these claims were disallowed. The Marathas and the non-Brahman Hindus of Madras formed two notable instances. In each of these cases the voting strength of the groups named was so great, that the committee felt proper representation could be secured without any special device. But for what are called the depressed classes, they were driven to the expedient of nomination. Certain special interests, such as those of the universities, commerce and industry, and landholding, had their claim allowed for separate representation.

Lord Southborough notes that on certain occasions he presided over meetings of the two committees sitting in joint session. The program of business was so arranged that they could make their tour through the presidencies and provinces together.

## RELIGIOUS VISITORS TAKE FRESH COURAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Just before their recent departure for Europe, the Rev. Henry Anet, representing the churches and home missionary societies of Belgium and France in this country, and Pastor Adolf Keller of Zurich, who spent five weeks in the United States as the fraternal delegate of the Swiss Protestant Federation, were given a luncheon at the Yale Club by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. "You have too many denominations in America," said Pastor Keller. "For years this has confused us and has kept us from making the effort necessary to know you better. Now that we realize that you have the Y. M. C. A. and the Federal Council, we have taken fresh courage in our effort to get acquainted with you. When you can come together as a great Protestant power you will make a tremendous impression on our people as well as on the atheistic element in France and the other nations of Europe."

## STATUS OF PARTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Liberal Party, Says Writer, May Never Be Organized in Old Form — Party Machinery May Have to Be Destroyed

A previous article upon the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 16.

By The Christian Science Monitor special parliamentary correspondent

WESTMINSTER, England.—The crushing defeat of the Liberal Party at the general election in December raised several important questions, some of them purely domestic, concerning the British Isles, others of them interesting to readers in other countries. The former are largely personal and center round the probable future relations between the various Liberal leaders—including, of course, Mr. Lloyd George—and the action which the dissident sections of the party may take to restore unity once more; the latter can best be summed up in the absorbing question, "Has liberalism in Great Britain suffered its final eclipse?" I am convinced that it has not, though the organization of the Liberal Party may never revive in its old form. And let me add at once that nobody recognizes more clearly than the best of the Liberals themselves that the party machine may have to be destroyed in order that the ideal may live.

### Liberalism in the Past

As liberalism is a plant which, while facing upward toward the future, yet has deep roots in the past, a glance at the past will throw light on the present. Let us look for a moment at the course pursued by liberalism during the nineteenth century in Great Britain, and at the changes wrought in its structure and texture by the pressure of events and circumstances. Without going too far back into its philosophical origin we may say that as a political force it drew its inspiration from the conception of individual liberty and that the early Liberals (and some survivors even today) believed that freedom of social action was the sole source of health in the State. State interference was

the enemy. In certain respects this belief is still valid and true; but the development of industrialism has revealed its inadequacy as a social doctrine, and modern liberalism has widened and humanized its political conceptions to meet the pressing needs of a very different kind of society from that which confronted the early Liberals. It may, perhaps, be true that liberalism has already won its greatest victories; that, inasmuch as freedom of conscience, of speech, of public meeting, and of the press is the normal condition of British political life, the mission of liberalism may be said to have been achieved; and that its fruits are now virtually the common property of all parties. Paraphrasing let me say that we all regard the restrictions of freedom in these directions during the war as purely temporary and as certain to disappear with the return to peace.

### Development of Industrial Policy

But there were other directions in which Liberals used to prescribe absolute freedom as the essential condition of progress: (a) in commerce, (b) in industry. In commerce the doctrine became famous as "Free Trade" and remains to this day one of the chief planks in the Liberal platform. In industry it led to prolonged Liberal opposition to the regulation of manufacturing by factory acts and appeared to throw the Liberals of that time into an unsympathetic attitude toward the workmen. This feature of early liberalism has long since disappeared, and in recent years the Liberal Party has been an active promoter of measures to protect the working classes.

The development of the industrial policy of the Liberal Party placed it in a middle position between the Extreme Left of Labor socialism and the Extreme Right of conservatism. And in some senses liberalism represented a typically British compromise between these two forces. It must be remembered that Britain has undergone no revolution comparable to 1789, 1830, and 1848 and that therefore the evolution of British politics, has followed a smoother course than has been usual on the European continent. A certain enlightened opportunism has guided the actions of both the great national parties, and in this atmosphere of measured progress liberalism has flourished.

But it must be observed that, while

certain fundamental Liberal ideals remained unaltered, liberalism lost the hard and fast outlines of its original form and became more and more an attitude rather than a philosophy. Here, again, it displayed the prevailing British disregard of theory and even of logic, and invited men to judge by its results in practical achievement. It has hitherto shown a remarkable power of keeping abreast of the needs of the time, and the present crisis in its fortunes is a challenge to it to prove that its old power in this respect remains unimpaired.

Now, if the question be asked, is Great Britain to be the scene of a struggle between revolution and reaction, the answer is, No. But the present unrest and confusion of parties contains a challenge to the politicians to prove that the cooperative commonwealth of which the instructed proletariat now dreams, can be established by constitutional means. And for no party has this challenge a more pregnant import than for the Liberals. The war has left them acutely divided, and the process of reconciling the conflicting elements has so far had little success. The truth is that, in the face of the challenge thrown down by the problems of domestic reconstruction, the older Liberal leaders have shown little or no adaptability to new conditions. The younger men, on the other hand, do not hesitate to take up the challenge. With their faces set toward the future, they see nothing in the generous aspiration toward a new social order which conflicts with their conception of public policy. Indeed, they would make it, if they could, the mission of twentieth century liberalism; but they are hampered by the hesitations of their own leaders, who are still imprisoned in those narrower conceptions of politics which prevailed before the war.

If the Liberal Party is prepared to go forward boldly to meet the aspirations of the new age, it will retain its hold on millions of men and women in Great Britain. But if it fails now, the Labor Party will enter into its inheritance, and liberalism will pass from the political scene.

## FRENCH LANGUAGE AND THE ACADEMY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At one of its recent sittings the Académie Française has expressed the point of view of the French Nation concerning the decision recently taken by Mr. Wilson, by which it would appear that French is no longer regarded as the universal diplomatic language. In a letter addressed to Mr. Clemenceau as president of the Peace Conference, the Académie Française makes the following declaration:

"The French Academy considers that it behooves it to remind you that for more than two centuries the French language has been recognized as the diplomatic language, not only in those negotiations in which France is directly interested, but also in those in which she took no part.

"This custom was not imposed by France. It was established, thanks to the spontaneous agreement of the diplomatists of all countries, who found both convenience and security in the use of our language, on account of its precision and clearness.

"To abandon this custom, to admit the equal value of texts published in several languages, would be to expose international relations to difficulties which the different interpretations could not fail to produce.

### NEW YORK VICTORY PAGEANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Mayor's committee of welcome to homecoming troops has invited President Wilson to speak here on July 4 at a Victory pageant to be held in the stadium of the College of the City of New York.

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Have your winter boots and shoes repaired with Driped—a little more expensive but true economy—longer wear and dry feet.

ALAN McAFEE, Ltd. A. B. McAFEE, Sole Director.

EMILE Court Dressmaker SALE THROUGHOUT JULY Tel. 3862 Gerrard.



## CASE FOR DEFENSE IN HUMBERT TRIAL

On Behalf of Accused Senator,  
Mr. Painlevé, Former Pre-  
mier, Called as Witness, Also  
Member of Army Commission

Previous articles on the above subject  
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor  
on June 14 and 16.

III

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—When witnesses  
were called for the defense of Mr.  
Humbert himself, the first of them, Mr.  
Boussenoit, a deputy, brought the  
Court back to its recollections of the  
early stages of this great treason trial,  
when, for a day or two, there was  
special interest in the testimony of a  
number of Parisian ladies who, one  
after the other, took their places at  
the witness bar. What Mr. Boussenoit  
had to say was that in 1914, when  
he was at the front, he received a  
letter from Mme. de Rochebrune which  
was very interesting, and he considered  
that he ought to send it to Mr.  
Delcassé who was then foreign min-  
ister. Most of what the lady said  
was going to happen did actually occur  
a few days later. Subsequently she  
informed him that Turkey wanted to  
make a separate peace.

Mr. Boussenoit put himself in com-  
munication with his colleague, Mr.  
Albin Rozet, president of the Commis-  
sion of Foreign Affairs, and himself  
went to Switzerland, where he saw  
Ferid Bey. He gave an account of all  
this to Mr. Delcassé, but the govern-  
ment did not think there was any oc-  
casion to trouble about the matter. A  
little while afterward, however, the  
Turkish press changed its tone in  
favor of France. In July, 1916, he  
received a letter from Mme. de  
Rochebrune, who said that she had  
denounced the intrigue of Bolo and  
the Khedive to Mr. Benazet. She spoke  
also of Mr. Caillaux, Maitre Moro Gaf-  
fieri, Humbert's counsel, put a num-  
ber of questions to the witness, with  
the object of showing that at the out-  
set of the Bolo affair this lady had  
not come forward to give her evi-  
dence before Captain Bouchardon, the  
military investigator, on behalf of the  
government. "She kept silence," said  
counsel, "at the order of those in high  
places who were protecting her." To  
this Captain Morret, the prosecuting  
counsel, rejoined: "Nevertheless she  
came. It was I myself who caused her  
to do so."

Humbert and Army Commission

Mr. Boudouin, vice-president of the  
senatorial commission of the army,  
gave an account of the part that had  
been taken by Mr. Humbert in the  
labors of the commission. He said  
that even before the war Mr. Humbert  
interested himself in the manufacture  
of guns and munitions. He assisted  
in every department of the work of the  
commission, but particularly in the  
matter of artillery matériel. The com-  
munications that he made up to the  
end of 1912 were of deep concern to  
them. As to the activities of Mr. Houn-  
bert during the war, Mr. Boudouin  
said: "His speech in July, 1914,  
was his own personal affair, and I  
have nothing to say about it. A motion  
was voted demanding a thorough  
investigation into our war matériel.  
But we were then at keen diplomatic  
tension, and our visit to the eastern  
fortresses was put off by the Minister,  
Mr. Messimy, who told us that the offi-  
cers who would have to accompany us  
were just then engaged on more  
urgent business."

"Then war broke out, and as every-  
body knows, the Chambers did not re-  
sume their sittings until the end of  
1915. In the commission of the Sen-  
ate, we had then to endure Homeric  
struggles against the war departments  
who, to our minds, did not push for-  
ward the construction of our matériel  
fast enough. The upshot was an agree-  
ment on a program which was stopped  
in June, 1916, and which comprised  
three points, the first of which was to  
keep up and if possible to increase our  
field artillery and the marvelous '75';  
the second to make full use of old  
heavy artillery, and the third to man-  
ufacture modern heavy artillery."

Mr. Painlevé and Ladoux

Mr. Painlevé, another former premier  
to give evidence in the case, who was  
described as a "member of the Insti-  
tute and professor at the Polytechnic  
School," then came forward. He said  
that on his arrival at the ministry,  
Colonel Goubet spoke to him about  
Captain Ladoux. He told him that the  
captain might have been imprudent,  
but that he had done good service, es-  
pecially in the protection of the fac-  
tories, and that his disappearance  
from the second bureau would be a  
veritable disaster. From that time  
nothing that had come to the knowl-  
edge of Mr. Painlevé had caused him  
to disagree with that view. It had  
been said that it was he, Mr. Painlevé,  
who had placed Captain Ladoux at the  
second bureau. On the contrary he  
had found him there, and he had  
known nothing about him, and it was  
he, Mr. Painlevé who, in October, de-  
termined to put the captain at the dis-  
posal of his corps, considering that  
the imprudence he had committed  
would not permit of his remaining at  
the second bureau. But Colonel Gou-  
bet, in order to show that the captain,  
if displaced, was not for that reason  
disqualified, proposed to him that he  
should be decorated. This part of the  
former Premier's statement was a little  
preliminary, all in favor of Captain  
Ladoux, who all the time kept his  
eyes closely on the lawyers to see, if  
possible, what effect it had upon them.

Humbert and Bolo Affair

Then Mr. Painlevé came to the mat-  
ter of Humbert, and said, "I really only  
received one visit from him, and that  
was at the end of September. He  
came to speak to me about the Bolo  
affair. Maitre Bonzon, Bolo's advo-  
cate, had attacked him in a letter that



Liverpool, showing the Mersey docks and Harbor Board

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## LIVERPOOL AND ITS RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

If the many thousands who visit  
Liverpool in the course of a year were  
questioned as to what had impressed  
them most during their visit, it is safe  
to say the answer would almost invari-  
ably be—the river. It, again, the  
\$500,000 or so inhabitants of this great  
city were asked what feature of its  
life or landscape held the foremost  
place in their affections, it is almost  
certain the answer would be the same—  
the river. For the river is the very  
heart of Liverpool's life, the central  
fact of its being. To it the city owes  
its beauty, its fame, its prosperity;  
nay, more, its very existence. To grasp  
therefore the real significance of Liv-  
erpool we must turn at once to the  
river, that underlying force which  
determines its character, its activities,  
and the whole mode of its outward  
expression.

To the traveler with the parting  
view of New York fresh in his memory,  
the first impression of Liverpool, as  
the liner slowly steams up the estuary  
of the Mersey, must be one, if not of  
disappointment, at least of surprise.  
Here are no lofty buildings, no statues,  
no arresting outlines suggestive of a  
great city. On either hand stretches a  
long, low line of houses, the suburbs  
of Formby, Waterloo, and Seacombe,  
of New Brighton, Egremont, and Sea-  
combe. Afterward there come endless  
streets of gray granite dockwalls,  
great warehouses and an indistinct  
background of roofs with here and  
there a steeple and a dome, but nothing  
of any real moment until suddenly the  
eye meets the beautiful building of the  
Mersey Docks and Harbor Board, Liv-  
erpool's most perfect piece of archi-  
tecture. Here is the key to the mean-  
ing of it all. Nothing could better  
symbolize the complete subordination  
of the city to the river, as Mr. Scott  
has pointed out in his appreciative  
study of Liverpool. The Dockboard  
offices stand as the outward and visible  
sign of the inward meaning of Liv-  
erpool. She is the servant of the river.  
She lives to effect its purpose.

## RUSSIAN PEOPLE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One of the  
racial groups associated with the  
Inter-Racial Council, seeking to trace  
the causes of the spread of bol-  
shevism, especially among Russians,  
has made a report on conditions pre-  
vailing in a city of 16,000 inhabitants  
in New Hampshire.

Included in this 16,000 are 10,000  
French, 500 Russians, 1000 Swedes, a  
few hundred Poles and Italians, and  
400 Americans. There are 2000 voters.  
Of the 500 Russians, one is a natural-  
ized citizen and two others have taken  
out their first papers. There are eight  
schools and a good Y. M. C. A., but  
only seven Russians have evinced any  
desire to learn English. The Chamber  
of Commerce reports that the mill  
owners decline to pay for the time of  
their workers while they are studying  
English.

These Russians work conscientiously  
during the day and then go home to  
discuss Russia and to read Russian  
language papers. They know nothing  
of the United States and do not care.  
Fully 95 per cent of them are ready to  
return to Russia as soon as the oppor-  
tunity offers. About 40 copies of Rus-  
sian daily papers reach them every 24  
hours. Of this number about 35 are  
Bolshevik in spirit and intent. Only  
four or five loyal American-Russian  
papers reach the city daily. The Rus-  
sians are not interested in American-  
ization because they consider their  
residence here as only temporary.

REMARKABLE AEROPLANE SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Two hundred  
and fifty aeroplanes have either  
been surrendered by the Germans or  
presented to the Dominion of Canada  
by the governments of Great Britain,  
France, and Italy, will take part in a  
flying exhibition at the Canadian Na-  
tional Fair here at the end of August.  
Ten railway trucks will bring the first  
65 planes to Toronto almost immedi-  
ately, the remaining number to follow  
in time for the exhibition.

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SHOE STORES

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Ceaseless River Activity

From the Dockboard offices one  
turns instinctively to the water. Here  
ceaseless activity is everywhere ap-  
parent. Craft of every description  
pass to and fro, from humble barges  
and ferry boats to the stately liners  
of the Cunard and White Star com-  
panies. Occasionally there comes in  
sight a white-winged sailing vessel,  
beautiful vision of a world gone by,  
and sometimes, too, the stern gray  
outlines of a man-of-war strike a  
sombre note in this gay scene. Tire-  
lessly the dredgers pass up and down,  
cleansing, sifting, keeping open the  
channels that all may sail in safety.

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she is willing to pay.

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Summer Dresses  
Smart Blouses  
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determines its character, its activities,  
and the whole mode of its outward  
expression.

ASTOUNDING PROGRESS

The astounding progress of Liv-  
erpool is, indeed, one of the romances  
of modern commerce. "It is in a  
confluence of great movements," says  
Mr. Ramsay Muir, in his attractive  
"History of Liverpool," "that we find  
the explanation of the stupendous de-  
velopment of Liverpool during the  
period from 1760 to 1835. The inven-  
tion of machinery for the textile in-  
dustries; the concentration of most  
of the great industries within a radius  
of 100 miles from the Mersey; the  
opening of the markets of India and  
Spanish America; the vast and rapid  
growth of America; the concentration  
of its principal trade in the great port  
of New York; the opening up of the  
whole of England as never before by  
means first of roads and canals, and  
later of railways; these are the  
secrets of the majestic progress of  
Liverpool." That Liverpool was not  
slow to take advantage of these great  
opportunities to achieve her mission  
as fetcher and carrier for the world,  
is witnessed by the increase in her  
tonnage from 65,406 tons in 1751 to

35,201,776 in 1911, the largest in the  
world with the exception of London.

In the labyrinth of the docks this  
great work is carried out on a system  
that compels the utmost admiration  
for its orderly working. Down these  
waterways are driven half of the ships  
of the world; on these quays are dis-  
charged in bewildering profusion  
commodities from the uttermost ends  
of the earth. Yet each ship has its  
rightful place; each worker his  
ordered part in this great service of  
supplying the needs of humanity.

In one of his poems, Mr. Kipling has  
said that men give their allegiance in  
the world of nature either to the sea  
or the hills. Liverpool has given hers  
wholeheartedly to the sea. And  
surely this is right; for the sea, local-  
ized and made accessible by the river,  
has, in addition to bringing her wealth  
and prosperity, added immeasurably to  
the possibilities of her life. That life  
has grown, not merely by the inter-  
change of commodities, but by the in-  
terchange of thought and ideas from  
east and west. Thus Liverpool has  
realized herself as a foremost link in  
that mighty chain of forces uniting  
the old and new worlds in ever-in-  
creasing bonds of sympathy and love.

FREE PORT PLAN IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The  
committee of one hundred of the  
Providence Chamber of Commerce is  
making an attempt to have this city  
a free port. Many prominent men  
of the State are behind the movement,  
which also asks that the State of  
Rhode Island be made a separate re-  
venue district, and that the statutes  
bearing upon the special war prob-  
lems be withdrawn to allow this port  
to compete for the volume of Euro-  
pean and South American trade which  
is developing.

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PASTE MUCILAGE  
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Model "B" 4 oz. Capacity

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MARY A. CAMPBELL  
Summer Dresses  
Smart Blouses  
Unusual in style—Reasonable in price—

## CANADA PRODUCES NOTED HELIUM GAS

British Government Set Aside  
\$500,000 for Making Experi-  
ments to Obtain This Gas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—Calgary has  
the first plant in Canada to produce  
the famous helium gas, the non-inflam-  
mable gas for inflating airships for the  
British Government. Experiments in  
the production of helium gas, which is  
obtained from the natural gas supplied  
citizens of Calgary, have been going  
forward for nearly two years, and suc-  
cess has at last been attained. Through  
the efforts of various officials, the  
Imperial British Government was in-  
duced to set aside \$500,000 for the  
making of experiments in the produc-  
tion of helium gas in Calgary.

The experiments have been carried  
on in an unostentatious brick building  
which is full of costly and curious-  
looking machinery. Adjacent to this  
building is a big wooden hangar hous-  
ing a large balloon which is used in  
the experiments. The superintendent  
of the gas company, who has been in  
the secret since the experiments be-  
gan, has afforded every facility to Brit-  
ish and Canadian government chemists  
and engineers, and all have observed  
the utmost secrecy. Throughout the  
period of the experiments the buildings  
were under guard, to prevent the re-  
sults being of value to the enemy.  
Success was just in sight when the  
armistice was declared.

Huge Plant Projected

As a result, it is expected a huge  
helium-producing plant will soon be  
erected in Alberta. The present one  
has a capacity of producing some  
15,000 cubic feet of helium gas in 24  
hours.

To Prof. M. J. C. McLennan, O. B. E.,  
Ph. D., F. R. S., who has been acting  
for the British authorities, is largely  
due the credit for discovering the  
methods for separating this gas from  
the natural gas of Alberta. Prior to  
this discovery helium gas was one of  
the most costly elements in the world,

ranking ahead of gold, radium, and  
other precious metals. Through the  
process perfected by Professor Mc-  
Lennan, however, the helium gas can  
now be produced from the Alberta  
natural gas at approximately 24 cents  
per cubic foot, according to a state-  
ment made by Professor McLennan in  
his report to the Imperial Government.  
On his recent visit to Calgary, he said  
that at prewar prices of helium, mil-  
lions of dollars' worth of the precious  
product had been going up daily  
through the flues of Calgary citizens  
burning natural gas.

The helium content of the Alberta  
natural gas burned in this city is  
about 1 per cent. In combination with  
the chemical elements in the ordinary  
gas, the helium is consumed in the  
burning process, but after separation  
through the new process, it is abso-  
lutely non-inflammable. It is also the  
lightest gas in specific gravity to  
hydrogen.

Unaffected by Flame

Its lifting power is approximately  
the same as hydrogen. Balloons or  
other receptacles filled with helium  
gas are unaffected by a direct flame  
such as the bursting of a shell directly  
in the middle of the gas bag. The  
enormous value of this gas for war  
purposes is obvious. Had it been  
available during the last year of fight-  
ing, the lives of hundreds of airmen  
using observation balloons for direct-  
ing artillery fire might have been  
saved, and the methods of using the  
balloons would have been greatly ex-  
tended through their safety from in-  
flammable bullets.

A considerable supply of the gas  
cylinders used for the storage of hy-  
drogen gas for shipment, and which  
will be utilized for the purpose of  
shipping helium gas, is now on hand  
at the plant in East Calgary. The gas  
can be stored in the cylinders under  
great pressure, but with perfect  
safety, and is thus available for ship-  
ment anywhere. The location of the  
main helium producing plant will  
probably be south of the city of Leth-  
bridge, in order that all gas coming  
from the field may be put through the  
helium separation process and the  
valuable non-inflammable gas obtained  
before the natural gas is distributed  
to various cities and towns for con-  
sumption.

D 'TIS A FEAT TO FIT FEET D

## The White Footwear

*Decreed by Dame Fashion*

Milady's wardrobe is incomplete without a  
pair of White Colonials, Pumps, or Oxfords,  
and Dalsimer is prepared with an unusual  
assortment of authentic models.

New Colonial in White Wash-  
able Glace Kid.  
**\$11.50**

The Baby French Heel  
Pump in White Linen  
**\$7.50**

High Arch Cuban Heel Ox-  
ford in White Linen. **\$7.50**  
White Buckskin **\$10.00**

Also a High French Heel  
Pump in White Linen  
**\$7.50**  
Also a High French Heel  
Pump in Kid **\$10.00**

White Kid **\$10.00**

White Linen **\$7.50**

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RAILWAYS SEEK  
TAX EXEMPTION

New Hampshire Street Car Companies, Acting Under New Law, Apply for Removal of Taxes on Ground of Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CONCORD, New Hampshire—Whole-sale exemption from taxation of street car companies in New Hampshire is developing as a result of a law passed by the recent Legislature, which provides that all such companies that can show to the State Public Service Commission that they are not making expenses are entitled to such exemption. The provisions of this law are likely to involve a considerable loss of tax revenue to the State as well as to the communities where the railroads operate, but they are calculated to afford a corresponding measure of relief to the present financial embarrassment in which the roads find themselves.

The first five railroads to apply for the exemption are the Nashua Street Railway, the Claremont Railway and Lighting Company, the Manchester and Derry Railroad, the Keene Electric Railway Company, and the Boston & Maine Railroad. The Claremont road is in receivership and Russell Jarvis, receiver, has made the application. The Boston & Maine is likewise under receivership and makes application only for one of its electric subsidiaries, the Portsmouth Electric Railroad.

It is presumed that every electric railroad in the State, with the possible exception of the Manchester Street Railway, will in the immediate future seek relief from taxation. Last year the taxes on all railroads in the State amounted to \$815,000, of which \$313,000 went to the several cities and towns and the balance into the state treasury. That exemption of the street railways could be easily followed by exemptions to steam railroads, gas companies, and electric light companies, and, in fact, all public utilities that are being operated at a loss, through further legislation extending the same idea is obvious.

A typical example of the situation in which the New Hampshire roads are doing business is seen in the operation of the electric railroad at Portsmouth and along the New Hampshire seacoast by the receiver of the Boston & Maine. This particular road has property that it cost \$500,000 to produce, in the form of rolling stock, tracks, power plant, etc. The State Tax Commission has placed an assessment on this road of \$360,000. The road has paid taxes of \$5000 in 1913, \$5000 in 1914, \$5040 in 1915, \$5090 in 1916, \$5340 in 1917, \$6172 in 1918, and has every reason to suppose that the tax this year would be at least \$6500. The road expects under present conditions to operate this year with a deficit of \$26,000. But by being tax exempt and by the introduction of economical operation and curtailment of unessential service, it can make ends meet and possibly make a little money.

There are today only 14 electric railroads operating in the State, the largest of which is that at Manchester, which pays a tax of almost \$30,000 a year. The taxes paid last year by the first five companies to seek exemption were as follows: Nashua \$9254, Claremont \$1869, Manchester-Derry \$4650, Keene \$1338, Portsmouth \$6172.

The division of all railroad taxes in New Hampshire is one-fourth to the city or town in which the road is located in consideration of the use of the right of way; three-fourths to the city or town in which the stockholders live in proportion to the ratio which the number of shares held by such stockholders bears to the total number of shares; and where stock is held by persons not resident in the State or by persons or corporations who hold it in a fiduciary capacity, the three-fourths go to the State.

RETURN OF NIGHT  
PURSUIT SQUADRON

NEW YORK, New York—With 2511 officers and men, the steamship Liberator arrived here yesterday from Brazil. The bulk of the troops comprise the twelfth, ninety-first, one hundred and sixty-third, one hundred and sixty-sixth, one hundred and eighty-fifth and two hundred and twenty-third aero squadrons, and the forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, seventy-first and eightieth companies of the transportation corps.

The one hundred and eighty-fifth aero squadron was the only night pursuit squadron in the American ex-

CUNARD  
ANCHOR

Passenger and Freight Services

## NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL

|              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| Vestris      | June 23 |
| Royal George | June 24 |
| Orduna       | June 28 |
| Carmania     | July 5  |
| Royal George | July 12 |
| Orduna       | July 26 |
| Carmania     | Aug. 2  |
| Royal George | Aug. 9  |
| Carmania     | Aug. 16 |
| Royal George | Aug. 30 |

## NEW YORK to SOUTHAMPTON

|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| Aquitania  | June 28 |
| Mauretania | July 5  |
| Aquitania  | July 28 |
| Mauretania | Aug. 5  |
| Aquitania  | Aug. 23 |

## NEW YORK to PIRÆUS

|          |         |
|----------|---------|
| Pannonia | June 18 |
|----------|---------|

## BOSTON to GLASGOW

|          |         |
|----------|---------|
| Massilia | July 12 |
|----------|---------|

## NEW YORK to PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and LONDON

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| Saxonia | July 17 |
|---------|---------|

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136 STATE STREET, BOSTON  
Phone F. H. 4000

peditionary force. Hunting enemy planes with searchlights and attacking from beneath, its work was so effective as to cause German airmen to avoid the sector assigned to this unit. "Only one of our men was taken prisoner," said Lieut. W. S. McClintock of Pittsburgh, who was in command of the squadron. "This was Lieut. F. H. Skelton of Boston, who on Oct. 28 went behind the German lines to bring down an observation balloon. He attained his objective, and was turning back when his engine failed and he was forced to descend. As he came down two Boche planes opened fire on him, riddling his machine with bullets. On Dec. 12 he came back to the squadron, having been released with the signing of the armistice."

GERMAN PROPAGANDA  
IN SOUTH AMERICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—The armistice and the prospect of peace have not stopped German propaganda in some South American papers. In the newspaper, El Tiempo, of Santiago, Chile, in its issue of April 25, there appears a heavily emphasized story, in which the headlines state that the destruction of some of the statues of Germany has been done by "the criminal hands of the Allies." It asserts that "in the worst days of the revolution the German population has not destroyed a single statue."

In the newspaper La Union of Buenos Aires, of April 22, 1919, there is a leading article entitled "The Soul of Germany Still Lives." The article points out how Russia has been given over to bolshevism; how Italy is in the throes of a probable social revolution; how Ireland is practically at war with Great Britain, but Germany only preserves her calm and tranquil mien.

Apparently these German propagandist organs in Argentina and Chile are supported by the influences to which they owe their origin, and which continue to subscribe to and advertise in them.

MOUNTAIN TO TAKE  
NAME OF ROOSEVELT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The highest peak in the Black Hills of South Dakota, formerly known as Round Top and Sheep Mountain, will be named Mt. Theodore Roosevelt on July 4. The peak overlooks the country where Roosevelt spent his ranching days.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Col. William Boyce Thompson and a party will attend the exercises. State officials from Wyoming, Nebraska, and Montana are also expected.

The Governor of South Dakota will preside, and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood will be one of the speakers. The committee in charge of the ceremony, which is composed of the former President's early associates in the west, is being led by Capt. Seth Bullock. The committee has erected a native cairn of boulders at the top of the mountain, which will be dedicated at the exercises.

The Roosevelt Memorial Association will soon be organized by a number of Colonel Roosevelt's friends in South Dakota.

## NORMAL SCHOOL PATRIOTISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The principals of all teachers' normal schools in 22 states have been enlisted by the National Security League in its educational campaign to counteract the doctrines of disorganization and destruction in this country. These principals have promised to establish special courses for instruction of teachers in pro-American arguments against bolshevism.

CP  
OS

| SAILING<br>RATES   |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| MONTREAL-LIVERPOOL |                         |
| Scandinavian       | June 22 8:50 UP \$57.50 |
| Scandinavian       | June 27 9:30 UP \$57.50 |
| Scandinavian       | July 2 8:50 UP \$57.50  |
| Scandinavian       | July 7 9:30 UP \$57.50  |
| Scandinavian       | July 12 8:50 UP \$57.50 |
| Scandinavian       | July 17 9:30 UP \$57.50 |
| Scandinavian       | July 22 8:50 UP \$57.50 |
| Scandinavian       | July 27 9:30 UP \$57.50 |

| VANCOUVER-ORIENT |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Empress of Asia  | June 26 |
| Empress of Japan | July 10 |
| Empress of Japan | July 24 |

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PETITION DIRECTED  
AT STANDARD OIL

Louisiana Oil Producers Ask Governor to Call State Legislature to Compel Pipe Lines to Handle Their Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office  
SHREVEPORT, Louisiana—One thousand property owners, leaseholders and operators in the Pine Island oil field of Louisiana have signed a petition, which has been in circulation since June 9, to the Governor of the State, asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to declare the Standard Oil and affiliated pipe lines common carriers and compel them to handle the production of the Pine Island field.

The petition states that the loss to the oil producers, landowners and others interested in the Pine Island field since the pipe line companies refused to accept this oil, about one month after the armistice was signed, has been more than \$15,000,000. The petition says, in part:

"When the pipe line embargo went into effect, 38,000 barrels of oil were being produced daily by the wells of the Pine Island field. This production has shrunk, solely through refusal of the pipe lines to handle the oil, to less than 17,000 barrels per day, a loss of 21,000 barrels daily. Wells on which work was being conducted when the pipe lines put into effect their stop order and which have been brought in since, would normally have swelled the production to 50,000 barrels per day. On this basis, landowners are losing royalties on 33,000 barrels of oil daily.

"At the price prevailing at the time of the signing of the armistice—\$1.55 a barrel for Pine Island crude—this field today would be yielding approximately \$77,500 a day. At the present price, arbitrarily cut to 75 cents a barrel, the field would still, if the pipe lines would handle the oil, send out a production worth \$77,500 daily. At the present basis of 17,000 barrels a day, because of the pipe line embargo, however, the field is giving an income of less than \$12,500 a day, a net loss, at present prices, of \$25,000 daily, or \$750,000 a month.

"The pipe line companies claim that the oil is of too low grade to be salable, and that it is of an asphalt base, useful only as fuel under boilers. Careful investigation by reliable agents, however, has shown that 40 per cent of the oil produced in the Pine Island field is high grade motor oil, with as heavy percentage of gasoline as any produced in any of the fields of the United States. The object of the Standard Oil Company, and other pipe line companies, all affiliated with the Standard, is to compel such reduction of values on property and leases in this field that those corporations can buy in the properties at prices far below what they are worth."

Governor Pleasant has said that if a petition signed in sufficient numbers by those interested were presented to him, he would call a special session of the Legislature, and it is expected that he will do so in July or August.

## HOUSE PASSES NAVAL BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With authorization for a new three-year building program elim-

inated, and the fund for naval aviation reduced to \$15,000,000, the 1920 Naval Appropriation Bill was passed yesterday by the House and sent to the Senate. The measure carries approximately \$800,000,000, and was passed in virtually the form in which it came from the Naval Affairs Committee.

APPEAL MADE TO  
AMERICAN JEWRY

Funds Needed, It Is Said, for Care of Children in the Great War Zones of Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—American Jewry is to become chiefly responsible for the education and care of the hundreds of thousands of Jewish children in war zones, it was recently announced by the joint distribution committee of the American fund for Jewish war sufferers, of which Felix Warburg is chairman.

The plan, which is still in its formative stage and subject to revision, based upon further reports from Europe and Palestine, as recommended in the special report and recommendations made to the committee by Albert Lucas, secretary, is in part as follows:

"The caring for the Jewish children rendered orphans through the war should be considered in a broad and statesmanlike manner. The subject is too important to waffle. Jewry to be dealt with in any narrow or selfish spirit."

"Upon the Jews of the countries where the actual horrors and sufferings of the war have not been felt, should fall the task of providing the funds by which these children can be raised to self-respecting, self-sustaining manhood and womanhood."

The report states that it is impossible to estimate the total number of orphans, but that they must be guided to some extent by the reports coming from Palestine, approximately the number in Poland, Galicia, Lithuania, Rumania, and Russia. Mr. Lucas proposes that a special bureau of the joint distribution committee be appointed and funds solicited, under control of the committee, and that plans be made to place the bureau in charge of an authority who would arrange for the work to be done by local committees in these countries.

Mr. Lucas says that in spite of the armistice Palestine is the only country that is now ready for the establishment of such a bureau. About 3000 orphaned children are there now. "The living conditions of the population in Palestine resident in the cities of Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Safed, etc., are reported to be such as make it undesirable that any extensive scheme of 'boarding out' merit any support at the hands of American Jewry," he said. "It may be necessary to permit this boarding out system to be conducted as a temporary measure for the purpose of feeding and housing the children, but that their future education and training should be paid for by the Jews of America and be conducted in such a haphazard fashion would be most undesirable. I suggest that a well-equipped and homelike institution be built and conducted with such regard for local prejudices and conditions as are necessary and proper, as the proper program for American Jewry to adopt."

PHI BETA KAPPA  
DAY AT HARVARD

Prof. Bliss Perry Tells of the Effect That Ancient and Modern Literature Has Had Upon Politics of the Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Prof. Bliss Perry, orator at the annual literary exercises of the University Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa society, held in Sanders Theater, Harvard University, yesterday, spoke of the effect that ancient and modern literature has had upon twentieth century politics. Every great revolution, declared Dr. Perry, has been preceded in essence by some revolutionary outburst in poetry, largely condemned at the time, but yielding fruit in the practical demonstration of the people's will. In such a crisis as the prevailing one, he said, the tendency is to ignore the poets' handwriting on the wall; but the logical course, in the light of past events, is for Capital and government to profit by their own experience, and meet the tidal wave more than halfway by means of sane and progressive legislation.

"First the sonnet or the novel, then the statue," said Dr. Perry, "accompanies the world-movement and its sponsor. Justice is on the lips of every one; yet how few are there who live up to its fullest meaning! As 'liberty follows the flag,' so the Supreme Courts follow the election returns. It is the principle of un-freedom, akin to injustice, which stirs men to the depths of wrath; which has produced such leaders as Byron, Heine, and Bernard Shaw, soldiers in the army for social liberation. The single failing of the German schools, to which their war-breeding propensity is incidental, has been, according to William Wordsworth, a certain intellectual pride. A few strong rules, a few noble instincts such as those in which the Alpine herdsman lives, are worth more than all the pomp of intellect that exists. Not the trade competitor, nor the equally coolly calculating politician, but the poets of the universe, are able to distinguish between 'peace,' as we know it, and the peace that means universal harmony. Where there is strife about, there is peace nowhere, whatever selfish quiet may prevail within. Poetry has told pitiless truths, without which no justice, liberty, and fellowship would be obtained. After all, the twentieth-century upheaval is not unlike the Napoleonic era, of which Byron, Browning, and Shelley sang. It is for our Kiplings and for our Masfeldes to point the better way—a task to which they

have already, happily, begun to apply their untiring genius."

Following this address by Dr. Perry, the Rev. Percy S. Grant of New York, poet of the Phi Beta Kappa society, read his latest work, "Welcome Home," a poem descriptive of the American soldiers' return from overseas. The reading was followed by a discussion, open to all the members, as to plans for the coming school year. The four seniors who, on Saturday, were elected to the society—George Friedmann of Reading, Pennsylvania; John Blauvelt Hopkins of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; France Vinton Scholes of Bradford, Illinois, and Joseph Alvin Van Bergh of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, were yesterday admitted to membership. Henry Osborn Taylor presided at the meeting.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERS  
TO HOLD CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The American Institute of Chemical Engineers will open its semi-annual meeting in Boston tomorrow. The program covers a period of four days, and includes a discussion of a variety of subjects. The first session will be held at the Engineers Club, and Mayor Andrew J. Peters will make an address of welcome.

The entire first day will be devoted to a symposium on the important and timely subject of electric furnaces, in which the various types of such furnaces will be described and illustrated and their application to various major industries, as the production of steel, brass, aluminum, and other basic products, demonstrated by motion pictures.

On Thursday the members of the institute will board the steamer Frances for a tour of inspection of industrial plants along the Boston water front, proceeding to Marblehead for dinner at the Eastern Yacht Club, after which they will listen to a paper on "Energy in the Realm of Reconstruction," by Dr. Chester G. Gilbert of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. The members of the institute will be welcomed to Cambridge by Mayor Quinn on Friday, after which the day will be devoted to the reading of papers and the inspection of laboratories and museums at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

NON-PARTISANS IN  
NEW HAMPSHIRE

League Which Dominates North Dakota Politics Sends Scouts Into the State to Organize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CONCORD, New Hampshire—The Non-Partisan League, which is dominant in political affairs of North Dakota and active throughout the north-west, has sent agents into New Hampshire with a view to organizing the movement among the farmers and Labor unionists of this State. It is understood that the league, if conditions warrant, will call a state convention here in the fall for the purpose of selecting organization officers and drafting a platform.

Agents of the league have conferred with political leaders who have in the past been instrumental in third party movements, including some former Progressives and Socialists. The league in this State will advocate the public operation of utilities, all of which are now privately owned and operated except a few water and lighting systems, and the development of direct commerce between farmer and consumer to such a degree as practically to eliminate the "middlemen."

It has been said that the main purpose of the proposed third party is to put into the field next year a third party candidate for United States senator in opposition to the nominees of the Republicans and Democrats. At the last election, for the first time in many years, only two parties put tickets in the field, the Prohibition, Progressive, and Socialist parties having withdrawn from New Hampshire, at least temporarily.

## DRY VOTE IN KENTUCKY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The state-wide prohibition Federation of Kentucky has sent an appeal to all of the voters in the State to support the state-wide prohibition amendment at the November election on the ground that in the event the national prohibition amendment is successfully contested in the courts, Kentucky will become dry.

## Sox For Kiddies

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ST. LOUIS TEAM  
WINS GOLF CUP

Defeats the Chicago District Team in the Olympic Competition in the Sunset Hill Country Club Links by Two Strokes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis District golf team, consisting of Christian Kenney, Clarence Wolff, G. H. Walker, and R. E. Lord, won the Olympic cup competition, which is the preliminary to the annual western open championship tourney, held Saturday at the Sunset Hill Country Club links, with a total of 321. The local aggregation beat out the Chicago District four by a bare two points. The Detroit District finished third with a 322 total, while the Trans-Mississippi and Nebraska District entries were tied for fourth, each having 349. The Missouri Golf Association and Western Golf Association teams were disqualified when some of the members failed to turn in their cards.

Only 18 holes were played, instead of the regulation 36. This step was taken in consideration of the fact that many of the participants had played the Trans-Mississippi tourney just completed, and would have to play again in the western open.

W. K. Wood of the Chicago District was the low medalist for the day, getting a 74. He made a 39 going out, and a 35 coming in. His last nine holes were covered in two less than par, a difficult feat on the Sunset course. Clarence Wolff, J. D. Standler of Detroit, and R. E. Knapp of Sioux City made the course in a 77, for next honors. Together with Gibert Waldo's 79, the five were the only players to negotiate the 18 holes under 80. The summary:

| OLYMPIC CUP COMPETITION |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| St. Louis District      |     |
| G. H. Walker            | 35  |
| Christian Kenney        | 38  |
| R. E. Lord              | 37  |
| Clarence Wolff          | 35  |
| Totals                  | 321 |
| Chicago District        |     |
| W. K. Wood              | 39  |
| P. E. Gardner           | 42  |
| Donald Edwards          | 37  |
| Kenneth Burns           | 41  |
| Totals                  | 323 |
| Detroit District        |     |
| J. D. Standler          | 35  |
| Gibert Waldo            | 37  |
| W. W. Carbarth          | 41  |
| E. J. Dayton            | 47  |
| Totals                  | 322 |
| Trans-Mississippi       |     |
| R. E. Knapp             | 40  |
| E. C. Sullivan          | 50  |
| J. E. Nugent            | 42  |
| J. D. Cady              | 48  |
| Totals                  | 349 |
| Nebraska District       |     |
| H. W. Reynolds          | 39  |
| R. C. Guinand           | 38  |
| Blaine Young            | 45  |
| J. W. Hughes            | 49  |
| Totals                  | 349 |

GLASGOW CELTIC WIN  
THE SCOTTISH TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland—The destination of the Scottish Association football championship was only decided on May 10, when Glasgow Celtic, by beating Ayr United, just got ahead of the Rangers by virtue of a one-point lead. The Rangers also won against Clyde, but only a check to their opponents could have given them a chance to annex the championship for this season, so they have to be content with second place in the competition.

In the course of 34 games played in the season, the Celtic have won 26, lost 2, and drawn 6, and have scored 71 goals against 22, with a total of 58 points. Against this record the Rangers have one point less to their credit, but have a better goal average of 56 to 16. They have won 26 matches, lost 3 and drawn 5.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Gloucestershire County Cricket Club held a trial game in the middle of May, when Capt. F. Rogers knocked out a score of 83 with the bat, and Hutchings contributed a useful 63. The best of the bowlers was C. Keeler, who took 5 wickets for 26 runs.

The Cambridge University Lawn Tennis Club suffered its first defeat at the hands of the Surrey County Club, losing the fixture on May 8, by 6 matches to 3.

The Right Hon. H. W. Forster, P. C., M. P., Financial and Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, has been elected president of the Middlesex County Cricket Club in succession to Lord Hawke. The new president played for Eton, Oxford University, and Hampshire, and was a good all-round player.

## VOSHALL WINS TROPHY

NEW YORK, New York—S. H. Voshell of Brooklyn won permanent possession of the Bronx County challenge cup at the New York Tennis Club Sunday afternoon, and incidentally got a leg on the Metropolitan trophy by defeating H. A. Throckmorton 6-0, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1, in the final round of the tournament, which simultaneously offered both these local titles for competition. The combined Manhattan and Metropolitan doubles were won by Vincent Richards and Allen Behr in a five-set victory over H. W. Forster and A. von Bernuth, at 7-5, 4-6, 7-9, 6-3, 6-2.

HARVARD PLAYS  
AT YALE TODAY

Crimson and Elis Cross Bats in the First of Their Championship Baseball Series of 1919

| HARVARD-YALE BASEBALL DATA |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1868—Harvard               | 25-17                        |
| 1869—Harvard               | 41-24                        |
| 1870—Harvard               | 24-22                        |
| 1871—Harvard               | 22-19                        |
| 1872—Harvard               | 32-13, 19-17                 |
| 1873—Harvard               | 16-15, 29-5                  |
| 1874—Yale                  | 4-0, 7-4                     |
| 1875—Yale                  | 3-4, 11-4                    |
| 1876—Harvard               | 4-3, 6-7, 5-1                |
| 1877—Harvard               | 0-5, 10-1, 5-2               |
| 1878—Harvard               | 2-4, 5-11, 11-3, 9-2, 16-3   |
| 1879—Harvard               | 5-11, 2-0, 5-9, 7-5, 9-4     |
| 1880—Yale                  | 21-4, 2-1, 1-3, 3-0          |
| 1881—Yale                  | 14-9, 5-8                    |
| 1882—Yale                  | 10-7, 4-5                    |
| 1883—Yale                  | 3-0, 5-1, 4-1, 2-1, 2-1, 2-3 |
| 1884—Yale                  | 8-1, 7-5, 4-7, 6-2, 4-2      |
| 1885—Harvard               | 12-4, 16-2                   |
| 1886—Harvard               | 14-2, 5-6, 5-1, 10-9, 1-7    |
| 1887—Yale                  | 14-2, 5-7, 3-4, 6-3          |
| 1888—Yale                  | 11-2, 8-3, 5-3               |
| 1889—Yale                  | 15-3, 4-2, 7-5, 8-4          |
| 1890—Yale                  | 8-0, 8-9, 3-4, 7-1, 4-3      |
| 1891—No game               |                              |
| 1892—Yale                  | 5-0, 3-4                     |
| 1893—Harvard               | 3-2, 0-3, 6-4                |
| 1894—Yale                  | 5-1, 2-0                     |
| 1895—Yale                  | 7-4, 5-0                     |
| 1896—No game               |                              |
| 1897—Harvard               | 7-5, 10-8                    |
| 1898—Yale                  | 4-9, 7-0, 3-1                |
| 1899—Harvard               | 0-2, 4-3, 13-10              |
| 1900—Harvard               | 5-15, 3-2, 3-0               |
| 1901—Harvard               | 7-2, 3-0                     |
| 1902—Harvard               | 2-7, 10-4, 6-5               |
| 1903—Harvard               | 5-2, 10-6                    |
| 1904—Harvard               | 5-3, 1-6, 5-0                |
| 1905—Yale                  | 1-1, 7-2                     |
| 1906—Yale                  | 3-1, 3-2                     |
| 1907—Harvard               | 3-1, 6-14, 7-2               |
| 1908—Harvard               | 5-1, 0-3, 9-5                |
| 1909—Yale                  | 2-3, 4-0, 5-2                |
| 1910—Yale                  | 12-5, 2-8, 10-9              |
| 1911—Harvard               | 8-2, 4-1                     |
| 1912—Yale                  | 9-6, 5-2                     |
| 1913—Harvard               | 4-1, 10-9, 1-7               |
| 1914—Yale                  | 6-1, 3-7, 13-8               |
| 1915—Harvard               | 4-2, 3-2, 0-13               |
| 1916—Harvard               | 5-2, 4-1                     |
| 1917—No game               |                              |
| 1918—Yale                  | 5-0, 5-3                     |

\*Harvard's score first.

Harvard 26, Yale 18, ties 3.

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Harvard and Yale are scheduled to open their championship baseball series of 1919 on Yale Field this afternoon. The second game will take place at Boston, Massachusetts, tomorrow afternoon, with the third and deciding game, should one be necessary, taking place at a later date on a neutral diamond.

This is the forty-ninth annual series which these two famous universities have played since 1868. With the exception of 1891, 1896, and 1917, games have been played every year, with Harvard taking 26 of these series, while Yale has won 19, and three have resulted in ties. Yale won the title last year when the Elis took two straight contests.

Few, indeed, have been the years when these two teams have come to one of their championship series with the outcome as much in doubt as is the case today. Before the season started the Crimson appeared to have a wealth of material from which to develop a very strong team. The season, however, has hardly been a satisfactory one to Harvard, as most of the games have ended in defeat, and the only bright spot in the Crimson record is the victory over Princeton in two out of the three games played and the fine showing against Boston College last Saturday, when Harvard won 5 to 0. The team has been playing wonderful ball one day and very poorly the next, so that the followers of the team are figuring that if the nine does its best work today and tomorrow, it will have over Princeton last Saturday has given the team considerable confidence, and Yale undergraduates expect the Blue to make things interesting for the Crimson.

EVERTON AND NOTTS  
FOREST TEAMS DRAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Everton and Notts Forest, the champions of the Lancashire and Midland Sections of the Association Football League for professional clubs outside London, played a goalless draw May 10, for the championship of the league. In the semi-final for the West Riding Cup in Yorkshire, Huddersfield and Bradford City were again unable to come to a decision and their match also ended in a draw of 2 goals each, after extra time had been played. Other results among English and Scottish clubs were:

|                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Birmingham 3, Coventry City 2                               |
| Liverpool 4, Manchester United 0                            |
| Wolverhampton 3, West Ham 2                                 |
| Fulham 2, Tottenham 2                                       |
| Stoke 4, Chelsea 1                                          |
| Bristol Rovers 4, Bristol City 1                            |
| Millwall 4, Crystal Palace 0                                |
| Norwich 3, Durham 1                                         |
| Sheffield United 3, Manchester City 2                       |
| Glasgow Celtic 2, Ayr United 0                              |
| Glasgow Rangers 3, Clyde 0                                  |
| Airdrieonians 3, Hibernians 2                               |
| St. Mirren 3, Hearts 3                                      |
| Scotland (schoolboys' team) 5, England (schoolboys' team) 6 |

## BRAVES GET BOECKEL

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor  
CINCINNATI, Ohio—President G. W. Grant of the Boston National League Club Monday announced here that his club had obtained Third-Baseman Boeckel from Pittsburgh, via the waiver route. Boeckel will join the Braves at Pittsburgh Wednesday.

J. HOBBS DISPLAYS  
SPLENDID BATTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Surrey County Cricket Club opened its season with a trial match on the Kennington Oval, on May 10. The feature of the game was a splendid batting display by J. Hobbs, who compiled 106 before being caught by Sheppard off Harrison's bowling, in the long field. His total included 18 fours, and the runs were made in impartial style all round the wicket. Apart from the famous player mentioned, there were other good batsmen revealed. Sandham, who partnered Hobbs at the wicket, knocked out a useful 81 out of the total for the side of 306, and Hinch put together 54 not out.

For the other side, which scored 138, Gulland and Strudwick each made 57, in the bowling, Hinch was successful, taking 5 wickets for 28 runs, the nearest to this achievement being Rushby's 6 for 79.

WESTERN TEAMS  
WIN MAJORITY

New York Is the Only Eastern Club to Take a Game on Monday in the American

| AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Club                     | Won Lost P.C. |
| Chicago                  | 29 15 .659    |
| New York                 | 26 14 .650    |
| Cleveland                | 27 16 .625    |
| St. Louis                | 22 21 .511    |
| Detroit                  | 21 22 .488    |
| Roston                   | 18 21 .461    |
| Washington               | 15 27 .355    |
| Philadelphia             | 9 31 .225     |

## MONDAY'S RESULTS

Cleveland 1, Boston 9  
New York 4, St. Louis 3  
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 1  
Detroit 3, Washington 1

## GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston  
St. Louis at New York  
Chicago at Philadelphia  
Detroit at Washington

## CLEVELAND TAKES GAME 1 TO 0

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Cleveland Club won Monday from the Red Sox 1 to 0. The visitors got their only tally in the first frame. The score:

|           |                         |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| Innings   | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E |
| Cleveland | 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 0   |
| Boston    | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1   |

Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neill; Ames and Schang. Umpires—Dineen and Evans.

## NEW YORK DEFEATS ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK, New York—The New York team won an 11-inning game on Monday from the St. Louis Browns, 4 to 3, although the visitors showed superior bat work. The visitors weakened toward the last of the contest after having improved their form after a bad start. The score:

|           |                               |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Innings   | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 R H E |
| New York  | 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 7 1     |
| St. Louis | 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 12 2    |

Batteries—Shawkey and Hannah; Allen and Mayer. Billings. Umpires—Owens and Chill.

## WHITE SOX TRIUMPH 5 TO 1

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The White Sox defeated the Philadelphia Athletics Monday 5 to 1 as a result of smashing the Athletics pitchers all over the field. The score:

|              |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| Innings      | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  |
| White Sox    | 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 10 1 |
| Philadelphia | 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 6 1  |

Batteries—Roland and Starnage; Harper, Thompson and Perkins. Umpires—Connelly and Nallin.

## DETROIT TIGERS WIN 3 TO 1

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Detroit Tigers won easily from the Washington Club Monday 3 to 1. The locals could do nothing with Bolland's offerings, getting but two hits.

The score:

|            |                         |
|------------|-------------------------|
| Innings    | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E |
| Detroit    | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 8 1 |
| Washington | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0   |

Batteries—Roland and Starnage; Harper, Thompson and Perkins. Umpires—Morty and Hildebrand.

PLANS MADE FOR  
RIFLE CONTESTS

American and English Teams Compete in Small-Bore Competition Third Week in August

CALDWELL, New Jersey—Plans for the small-bore rifle contests that are to be held on the grounds of the Caldwell National Rifle Range in the third week in August were adopted here Sunday by representatives of American and English teams. There were present Lieut. Col. W. C. Haller and Capt. E. C. Crossman, who has charge of the small-bore rifle matches; Edward Newell, representing the Miniature Rifle Clubs of Great Britain; Capt. W. H. Richards of the Winchester Arms Company, and F. J. Kahrs of the Remington Arms Company.

During July, here and in England, the Miniature Rifle Clubs will try out the material in the 600 or 700 clubs, and from these will be selected teams of 20 men, who will be entered in a "cable match" for the international championship. On the same day the British team of 20 men shoot in England the American 20 will shoot at the Caldwell range. The various scores will be exchanged as they are made by cable.

A special range for the miniature rifle contests is now being constructed on the large range here and the announcement has been made that the range is to be open to all civilian clubs for practice and that any American rifle clubs are privileged to enter the contests for the 22-caliber events.

PLAY STARTS IN  
STATE SINGLES

Annual Massachusetts Tennis Tourney Reaches the Second Round on Monday Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Play in the Massachusetts state championship tennis tournament on the turf courts of the Longwood Cricket Club reached well into the second round Monday afternoon. A large number of defaults were registered, chief among them being those of L. B. Rice, the Yale University star, who reached the finals last year, and Hermann Brockmann, the M. I. T. court-man, New England intercollegiate champion, who was to make his first appearance in the annual play.

Followers of the game expected some fine tennis from Rice, and it is considerable of a disappointment that his class day activities prevent him from competing.

The first day's play was slow and most of the matches had but little interesting tennis. The match between D. W. Leavitt and Walter Vaughn, going to three sets, was one of the few of interest. Leavitt surprised many of the followers of the sport by defeating T. B. Plimpton in three hard-fought sets, the latter appearing to have trouble in finding his game.

It is planned to play matches both morning and afternoon today, while the finals will be carried along until the last of the week. H. C. Johnson, present holder of the title is now in Philadelphia but will be back next week to defend his title from the winner of the tourney. The summary:

## MASSACHUSETTS STATE SINGLES

First Round

J. S. Nicholl defeated G. F. Dowse by default.

I. R. Kent defeated H. B. Plimpton by default.

H. V. Greenough defeated T. A. Lightner, 6-1, 6-0.

T. M. Worthley defeated G. W. Caner, 8-6, 7-5.

P. E. Jackson defeated I. I. Grinnell by default.

W. H. Abbott defeated W. Biernson, 6-1, 6-0.

N. W. Niles defeated J. W. Johnston, 7-5, 6-3.

H. Huang defeated L. B. Rice by default.

D. W. Leavitt defeated Walter Vaughn, 7-5, 6-3.

J. B. Penno Jr. defeated A. W. Leavitt, 6-4, 6-3.

R. G. Seaver defeated K. L. Marks, 6-4, 6-4.

C. H. Collier defeated T. B. Plimpton, 6-4, 3-6, 8-6.

H. V. Page defeated H. Brockmann by default.

J. H. Wheelwright defeated C. O. Wellington, 6-1, 8-6.

D. P. Robinson defeated G. G. Scott, 2-6, 6-3.

Nicholl defeated H. G. Crosby by default.

Greenough defeated Kent, 6-3, 6-3.

Worthley defeated Jackson, 6-3, 6-0.

G. B. Peterson defeated C. W. Weathers by default.

W. E. Porter defeated C. B. Wilbar, 6-2, 6-1.

E. J. Taylor defeated A. N. Reggio, 6-4, 6-4.

E. J. Goodridge defeated P. R. Witherington, 6-0, 6-0.

Edwin Sheafe defeated J. B. Cook, 9-7, 6-2.

DAVIS TO CAPTAIN  
AMERICAN GOLFERS

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Arabs from Hedjaz, with camels and Arabian horses, are to be among the participants in the inter-allied games in the Pershing Stadium. Some of them have already arrived. Their part in the program will be camel racing and Arabian horsemanship.

Forty-eight winners in the elimination contests held by the Tzecho-Slovakian Army are on their way here and are expected to arrive Friday. Among them are Friskenis, heavy-weight wrestling champion, and Vaccav, champion cross-country runner. Boxing and wrestling teams which will represent Australia in the games reached Paris last night. The men are already in training.

Lieut. H. K. Davis, winner of the golf championship tournament at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, California, in 1915, has been selected temporary captain of the American golfing squad from which will be selected a team to represent the United States.

HEARING OF APPEAL  
ON BEER INJUNCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

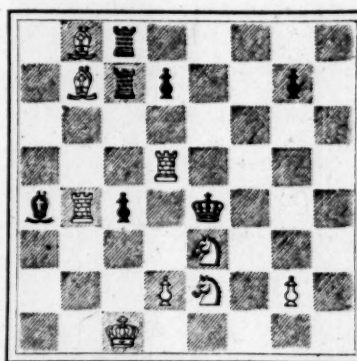
NEW YORK, New York—The government's appeal from the decision of Judge Julius N. Mayer in granting an injunction to the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company prohibiting Francis G. Caffey, United States District Attorney, and Richard J. McElligott, acting Collector of Internal Revenue, from interfering with the manufacture and sale of beer containing 2.75 per cent of alcohol, will be argued before Judge Ward and other judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here today. Mr. Caffey and William C. Fitts, of Washington, special assistant United States attorney-general, will present the case for the government, and Elihu Root and William T. Guthrie will appear for the brewers.

## AUSTRALIANS PLAN TRIP

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Australian lawn tennis team, which recently played in the inter-allied tournament in Paris, is going to the United States after the championship matches at Wimbledon, and will participate in the United States championships. It is not decided as yet whether E. Brookes will be included on the team.

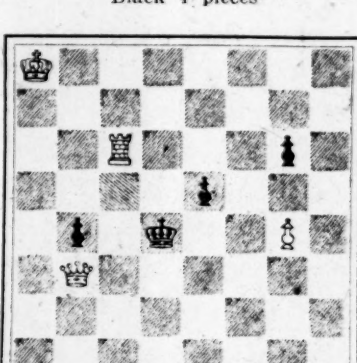
## CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 61  
By Frank Janet  
Original  
Black 7 pieces



White 9 pieces  
White mates in two

PROBLEM NO. 62  
By B. G. Laws  
Black 4 pieces



White 4 pieces  
White mates in three

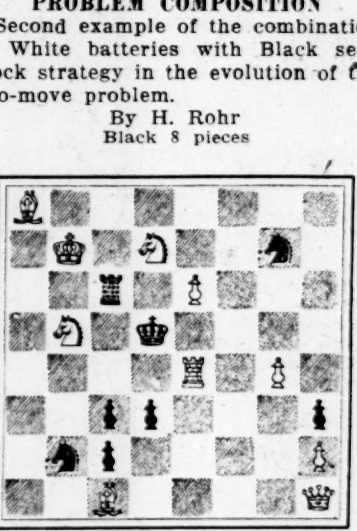
## SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 59. B-Kt5 P-K4  
No. 60. 1. Q-Kt2 P-K4  
2. Q-Kt2 P-K5  
3. Q-Kt2 KxKt  
4. Q-Kt2 K-K  
5. Q-Kt2 P-Kt8(Q)  
Prob. Comp.

## PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Second example of the combination of White batteries with Black self-block strategy in the evolution of the two-move problem.

By H. Rohr  
Black 8 pieces



White 10 pieces  
White mates in two

## NOTES

The recent telegraphic match between the Manhattan Chess Club of New York and the Capital City Chess Club of Washington, District of Columbia, resulted in a win for the former by the score of 6-4. The board play was as follows:

Manhattan C. C. Capital City C. C.

Boards

1. L. B. Meyer... W. Fox... 1

2. R. Raubitschek... V. Sourin... 0



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON CLOTH  
MARKET RISES

Prices Are at the Highest Level  
—Big Manufacturers Protest  
the Work of Speculators Who  
Buy With No Useful Intent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—

The past week has seen one of the most rapid recoveries in prices that has ever been experienced in the cotton cloth markets, and values are once more at the maximum pitch. A week ago the gray goods markets were demoralized by offerings of cloth from second hands at prices fully two cents under what the mills were asking.

Because of the large amount of goods known to be held in speculative circles, it was apprehended that a crash in values might be precipitated, but several large buyers appeared in the markets ready to take all offerings at cut-price levels. This had the effect of immediately stiffening the attitude of sellers, and as a result the price of standard 38½ inch goods counting 64 by 60 rose from 14½ cents to 15½ cents a yard in one day. On the next day a similar advance was made and the government level of last fall, 15½ cents a yard, was reached and passed in some instances. Business is now proceeding on a basis of 15 to 16 cents a yard for these goods, with prices of other constructions on a parity with these.

The mills never at any time were disposed in the least to meet the decline, but held firmly to the 16-cent level which had been attained previously to the decline. Naturally they took no orders while the goods could be secured in New York at lower prices, and it was only at the very close of the week that the market reached a level which permitted business direct with first hands.

There were some styles of goods, used in large quantities by a limited number of buyers, which did not figure at all in the speculative activities and manufacturers continued throughout the week to take further commitments from these quarters. Fall River, however, reports a very quiet week with sales less than 100,000 pieces.

## Responing of Mills

The reopening of the New Bedford mills, after a three-week shutdown put new animation into the market for fine fabrics made from combed yarns, and there was a strong demand for these goods throughout the week. Shirts, both plain and fancy, were reported by New Bedford mills to be in especial demand, while a steady business was proceeding in plain and fancy lawns, orsandes, and fine voiles. Silk mixtures were much quieter because of the fact that the mills are sold so far ahead that it is hardly possible for them to guarantee deliveries on new contracts before the last quarter of the year. The price of silk has been soaring to such unprecedented levels and there is so much uncertainty as to how much higher it will go or whether or not it will be possible to obtain a satisfactory supply by that time that the prices manufacturers have been compelled to quote on inquiries for silk mixtures have been so high that they are almost prohibitory.

## Wage Question Settled

The settlement of the wage controversy and other labor difficulties gives reasonable assurance of tranquillity in this quarter for at least six months to come, and the mills are therefore showing more disposition to take business for delivery during the final quarter of the year. They are demanding premiums on the present market levels, however, on such orders, arguing that all indications point to substantial advances between now and the end of the year. If they cannot be allowed to discount to some extent these prospective advances, they profess to be unwilling to take on contracts for delivery so far ahead, and a number of large buyers of goods have conceded this point in order to make sure of placing their orders for the spring season of 1920.

Yarns have been somewhat slow. Offerings from second hands have prevented some of the buyers from making purchases with their accustomed assurance. Contracts for odd amounts betray the fact that only enough yarn is being bought to cover actual pressing needs. Spinners, especially those in New England, have been willing to take contracts further ahead than they have been heretofore, but demand higher prices, and yarn consumers are not any too willing to pay them. Weaving yarns have been in the greatest demand and some of the plied yarns particularly have been anything but easy to obtain. Thread yarns with reverse twist have been sought in some quantity, with a very limited business in hosiery yarns. The operations of some of the underwear manufacturers have served to give a little added activity to the knitting yarn market, but as a whole this has not been particularly satisfactory to the spinners, though most of them are sold well into the fall already and are not at all disposed to worry.

## CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

| Corn— | Open  | High  | Low   | Close |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| July  | 1.74  | 1.74  | 1.74  | 1.77  |
| Sept. | 1.67  | 1.67  | 1.67  | 1.70  |
| Dec.  | 1.45  | 1.45  | 1.45  | 1.49  |
| Oats— |       |       |       |       |
| July  | .69   | .71   | .69   | .71   |
| Sept. | .68   | .71   | .68   | .71   |
| Dec.  | .62   | .72   | .69   | .72   |
| Pork— |       |       |       |       |
| July  | 22.00 | 22.00 | 21.19 | 21.25 |
| Sept. | 20.75 | 20.75 | 20.39 | 20.35 |
| Lard— |       |       |       |       |
| July  | 26.00 | 26.00 | 25.55 | 25.60 |
| Sept. | 25.25 | 25.25 | 24.75 | 24.70 |

## NEW YORK STOCKS

| Monday's Market  | Open      | High    | Low     | Last    |
|------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Amer Beet Sugar  | 84        | 84      | 81      | 81      |
| Am Can           | 54 1/4    | 54 1/4  | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  |
| Am Car & Fdry    | 102 1/2   | 103     | 101     | 101 1/2 |
| Am Int Corp      | 102 1/2   | 102 1/2 | 90 1/2  | 90 1/2  |
| Am Loco          | 81 1/2    | 82      | 80      | 80 1/2  |
| Am Smelters      | 81        | 81 1/2  | 78 1/2  | 78 1/2  |
| Am Sugar         | 132 1/2   | 132 1/2 | 127     | 127     |
| Atchafalca       | 28        | 28 1/2  | 26 1/2  | 26 1/2  |
| Atl. G. W. I.    | 170 1/2   | 172     | 166     | 166     |
| Baldwin Loco     | 99 1/2    | 100     | 93 1/2  | 93 1/2  |
| B & O            | 50 1/2    | 50 1/2  | 49 1/2  | 49 1/2  |
| Beth St B        | 87        | 87 1/2  | 82 1/2  | 82 1/2  |
| B R T            | 28        | 28 1/2  | 26 1/2  | 26 1/2  |
| Can Pacific      | 161 1/2   | 161 1/2 | 160     | 160 1/2 |
| Cent Leather     | 99 1/2    | 100 1/2 | 95      | 95      |
| C. M. & St. P.   | 42        | 42      | 40 1/2  | 40 1/2  |
| C. R. I. & P.    | 28 1/2    | 28 1/2  | 25 1/2  | 25 1/2  |
| Chino            | 44 1/2    | 44 1/2  | 43 1/2  | 43 1/2  |
| Corn Prod        | 62 1/2    | 64 1/2  | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  |
| Cruicible Steel  | 90 1/2    | 90 1/2  | 87      | 87      |
| Cuba Cane        | 34 1/2    | 34 1/2  | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  |
| Do pf            | 84        | 84      | 83 1/2  | 83 1/2  |
| Erie             | 17 1/2    | 17 1/2  | 17      | 17      |
| Gen Electric     | 160       | 160     | 160     | 160     |
| Gen Motors       | 207 1/2   | 210     | 203     | 203     |
| Go Railway       | 20        | 20 1/2  | 19 1/2  | 19 1/2  |
| Int Mer Mar      | 49 1/2    | 49 1/2  | 48 1/2  | 48 1/2  |
| do pf            | 116 1/2   | 116 1/2 | 112     | 112     |
| Inspiration      | 59 1/2    | 59 1/2  | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  |
| Kennecott        | 39 1/2    | 39 1/2  | 38 1/2  | 38 1/2  |
| Max Motor        | 46 1/2    | 46 1/2  | 43 1/2  | 43 1/2  |
| Mex Pet          | 177       | 177     | 173 1/2 | 173 1/2 |
| Midvale          | 48 1/2    | 48 1/2  | 47 1/2  | 47 1/2  |
| Mo Pacific       | 84 1/2    | 84 1/2  | 83 1/2  | 83 1/2  |
| N. Y. C. & H. R. | 79        | 80      | 78 1/2  | 78 1/2  |
| N. Y. N. H. & H. | 30 1/2    | 30 1/2  | 29 1/2  | 29 1/2  |
| No Pacific       | 95 1/2    | 95 1/2  | 94 1/2  | 94 1/2  |
| Ohio Cities Gas  | 50 1/2    | 50 1/2  | 48 1/2  | 48 1/2  |
| Pan Am           | 90 1/2    | 90 1/2  | 88 1/2  | 88 1/2  |
| Penn             | 45 1/2    | 45 1/2  | 45 1/2  | 45 1/2  |
| Pierce-Arrow     | 58 1/2    | 58 1/2  | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  |
| Ray Cons         | 24 1/2    | 24 1/2  | 23 1/2  | 23 1/2  |
| So. Railway      | 86 1/2    | 86 1/2  | 85 1/2  | 85 1/2  |
| Roy Dyt N. Y.    | 109 1/2   | 109 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| Rep Iron & Steel | 88        | 88 1/2  | 84 1/2  | 84 1/2  |
| So Pacific       | 105 1/2   | 105 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| So. Railway      | 121 1/2   | 121 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 |
| U. S. Rubber     | 115 1/2   | 115 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 |
| U. S. Steel      | 105 1/2   | 105 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| U. S. Food Prod. | 75 1/2    | 75 1/2  | 73 1/2  | 73 1/2  |
| W. B. Copper     | 88 1/2    | 88 1/2  | 87 1/2  | 87 1/2  |
| Westinghouse     | 55 1/2    | 55 1/2  | 54 1/2  | 54 1/2  |
| Willis-Over      | 34 1/2    | 34 1/2  | 33 1/2  | 33 1/2  |
| Total sales      | 1,519,100 |         |         |         |

## LIBERTY BONDS

| LIBERTY BONDS        |        |        |        |        |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                      | Open   | High   | Low    | Last   |
| Lib 3 1/2s .....     | 95.52  | 95.60  | 95.30  | 95.40  |
| Lib 2d 4s .....      | 93.90  | 93.90  | 93.72  | 93.76  |
| Lib 1st 4 1/2s ..... | 95.20  | 95.20  | 95.20  | 95.20  |
| Lib 2d 4 1/2s .....  | 94.06  | 94.20  | 94.02  | 94.02  |
| Lib 3d 4 1/2s .....  | 95.28  | 95.40  | 95.22  | 95.34  |
| Lib 4th 4 1/2s ..... | 94.20  | 94.28  | 94.16  | 94.16  |
| Victory .....        | 99.90  | 99.96  | 99.90  | 99.96  |
| Victory 3 1/2s ..... | 100.30 | 100.30 | 100.04 | 100.16 |



## HOTELS AND RESORTS

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Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

## DAYLIGHT- SAVING BENEFITS STATED

Original Advocate of Movement in Chicago Says People Do Not Understand the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"The difficulty in the daylight-saving situation is that a great many people of the country don't yet know what daylight-saving means," said E. U. Kimbark, the original champion of the movement in Chicago and a well-known business man, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"If the people realized what a calamity they were facing in the threatened repeal of the Daylight-Saving Law, they would make themselves heard by Congress and there wouldn't be the slightest chance of the law's being repealed."

"It is strange that so simple a thing as moving the clock ahead an hour in the summer time to take advantage of the hours of daylight remaining after the day's work is done should find of universal comprehension. Yet, I met with a well-known judge of our city only a few days ago who utterly failed to understand it. Many people still seem to be afraid that they are being cheated out of an hour of the day."

"The benefit of daylight-saving to the people of the country is enormous. I consider the law one of the most beneficial ever passed by Congress. Fully 75 per cent of the people who understand it favor it. I feel certain. The only tangible opposition comes from the farmers, and I do not think that this opposition expresses the united sentiment of the farming population. It would seem that in the farming communities the congressmen are generally in closer touch with their constituents than in the cities, and are more responsive to their wishes. That is, perhaps, why there has been a reader response in Washington to the demands for the repeal of the law than to the wish of a great share of the rest of the people that it remain on the books."

"Several industrial tests recently made in Illinois have shown a decided majority of workers in favor of retaining the law, and most of those who did not go in favor of it were found ignorant of what the law was about."

In a recent letter, Mr. Kimbark said: "The purpose of the law and the change of time is to give more daylight at the end of the day, which is not only a saving of the natural resources of the country as well as a saver in dollars and cents to every user of artificial light, but it is a great conservator of the physical well-being of a vast majority of the people."

"It is estimated that less than one-third of the people of the United States, including those who work on farms, live on farms; that the vast majority of the people are engaged in employments which are confining and live in urban communities. It is for

**The Cliff Hotel AND COTTAGES**

North Scituate Beach, Mass. Minor Post Office.

Opens for the season, June 15th

The Cliff Hotel, one of Boston's best residential hotels, under the management of Herbert G. Summers.

**Ocean View**

The Hotel of Distinction

Block Island, Rhode Island.

C. C. BALL, Proprietor

the welfare of this majority of workers who do not have sufficient daylight or sunlight in their lives that this bill was designed, and it is proving very beneficial."

## BRITISH COLUMBIA AND HIGH COST OF LIVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—At a mass meeting of men and women held here to protest against the high cost of living, the Dominion Government was urged to assume ownership of the packing plants, grain elevators, and other food repositories, to prohibit the export of materials other than surplus, to control prices of foodstuffs by a federal food board, to remove duties on necessities of life imported into Canada, and to inquire into freight rates charged upon produce.

The Canadian Government, the farmer, the packer, the retailer and wholesaler dealer, and even the everyday citizen were held up as targets for vigorous condemnation by the speakers. Mrs. H. W. Graves of the Local Council of Women said a new day was dawning when people who have accumulated vast wealth will be looked down upon and despised. It should be the aim of every one, she said, to see not what can be got out of the country so much as what can be given the country and their fellow men. She believed a period was coming when there must be a new sense of responsibility and a new conscience.

Ernest Hall, another speaker, declared that the strikes being witnessed in this country were indicative of the world's discontent which had been the cause of bolshevism in Russia.

One member of the audience defended the farmers from attacks. He denied that those who got \$2.21 a bushel for wheat were profiteers. The farmers, he said, would be content with \$1.50 a bushel. He blamed instead of the farmers the big packing and wheat-buying corporations who "played with governments." No matter what prices prevailed, the farmers of Canada had never been known to lay down their tools and quit.

## NEW ENGLAND

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GORHAM, N. H.

"The Gateway to the White Mts."

Opens June 20. Homelike atmosphere. Tennis courts. Mountain climbing. Well-equipped garage and livery.

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Room and Bath, \$2 and up; two persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.

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WOMEN STUDENTS  
AIDED BY Y. W. C. A.Organized Effort Being Made  
to Give Foreign Visitors in  
Colleges an Opportunity to  
Study Best American MethodsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"One of the big opportunities for service now open to American women is that of helping the foreign woman student now studying in the United States, to adapt herself readily to the new conditions about her, and to mingle with Americans of the right sort, so that she will be able to carry back to her country a fair estimate of the American people," said Miss Kate Boyd George, in charge of the Foreign Student Bureau, under the National War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Since the beginning of the war numbers of foreign-born women who would formerly have gone to universities in their own countries have come to America to finish their education," she said, "and there are now about 700 of these women, representing 29 nationalities, in the United States."

"The foreign woman is quite apt to find difficulties here, because the English she hears is so different from that taught in her own country, and she finds it hard to become acquainted with the right kind of people. Then, too, she often has difficulty in having her money exchanged, and she finds everything far more expensive than she had anticipated. Ever so many girls have unfortunate experiences in their financial dealings, as taken undue advantage of because of their ignorance of English, and thus gain an unfair opinion of the United States," she said.

"The Y. W. C. A. realizes that this is an excellent opportunity to help these women to know real Americans, and has therefore arranged for each of the local branches in the various colleges and universities throughout the country to make an effort to welcome these girls warmly, by taking them into their special activities and trying to make them feel at home. Of course, the girls residing in college dormitories are always welcomed by the colleges themselves, but it is the non-resident students, living near by in lodging houses, that the association is particularly interested in reaching. Not only will these girls take back with them a feeling of friendship for the United States which will do much toward keeping relations amicable in the future, but it will help to give to American girls a broader understanding of the customs, traditions, and conditions in many foreign lands."

"For example," said Miss George, "at present a Chinese girl is president of the Y. W. C. A. chapter at Cornell University. This means that although when first she went there most of the Americans had no concept of China other than that gained by seeing coolies or laundrymen, they have now broadened so that they have chosen a Chinese woman to lead their religious services. This development is particularly valuable for American women," she said, "and it is going on all over the country. The Y. W. C. A. is not working simply to interest foreign women students in its organization, but it is trying to awaken American women as a whole to their opportunities in helping these strangers while they are here."

TRADE RELATIONS  
OF BRITISH EMPIRESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the House of Commons recently the government was interrogated as to the truth of a statement which had appeared in the press to the effect that the British Government had appointed an Imperial Board of Investigation for the purpose of inquiring into the trade relations between the various parts of the British Empire. In reply, the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, while stating that no such board had yet been brought into being, said that the Canadian Government was at present considering certain proposals from the Imperial Government having this object in view. The setting up of the Imperial Investigation Board by the governments within the Empire was in pursuance of certain resolutions passed at the Imperial War Conference of 1918.

The proposals were that the board should have the power of inquiring into complaints concerning ocean rates, also to inquire into facilities and conditions in the inter-imperial trade; to survey facilities for maritime transportation within the Empire and subjects of a kindred nature. Sir Robert added that a proposal had been put forward to the Imperial Government by him that full power as to the control of ocean rates and the disposition of the shipping to the British Empire be conferred by concurrent legislation upon a temporary commission representative of the United Kingdom and the dominions; and that a committee be immediately set up for the purpose of framing a permanent scheme and for the general development of ocean transportation within the Empire.

## GERMAN ABUSE OF CHURCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The committee for Christian relief in France and Belgium has just received a letter from France, stating that the chapels of Chanay have been left with only the side walls standing, that the interior was used as a drinking place by the Germans, and later as a morgue. This was done in spite of protests on the part of the pastor."

## THEATERS

New Operetta by Herbert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

"Angel Face," musical play in three acts, book by Harry B. Smith, music by Victor Herbert, produced for the first time at the Colonial Theater, Chicago, June 8, 1919, by George B. Lederer. The cast:

Tom Larkins.....John E. Young  
Arthur Griffin.....Alan Edwards  
Hugh Fairchild.....Roland Hogue  
Rockwell Gibbs.....Howard Johnson  
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Professor Barlow.....Carroll Major  
Ira Mapes.....Bernard Thornton  
Slooch.....Jack Donahue  
Mrs. Zenobia Wise.....Ann Warrington  
Betty Wise.....Margery West  
Vera Wise.....Minerva Grey  
Paula.....Mary Milburn  
Lily.....Gwendolyn Roland  
Pearl.....Margery West  
Mrs. Larkins.....Sarah McKiver  
Tessie Blythe.....Ada Meade  
Nova Sheridan.....Jean Franklin  
Geraldine Montgomery.....Evelyn Grieg  
Mary Lamb.....George Sewell  
Cissie Darling.....Dagmar Oakland  
Mabel Darling.....Phyllis Oakland  
Marie Zalsbury.....Marie Zalsbury  
William Cameron.....William Cameron

CHICAGO, Illinois—There was considerable jubilation at the Colonial Theater when that temple of the drama unfolded to the multitude for the first time a new musical play entitled "Angel Face," and Victor Herbert, who evolved from his inner consciousness the tunes for the production, was there to conduct it.

It is pleasant to be able to pass over to the creators of this entertainment those comfortable expressions of commendation that are so dear to the hearts of people who make and who interpret the literature of the stage. "Angel Face" is a highly attractive example of its kind. Its melodies are among the best that Mr. Herbert has composed; better, to be sure, than those which have flowed from his pen into recent musical comedies. They are well sung and the situations upon which they hang are well acted. The piece presented the listeners with the impression that some trouble had been taken in the matter of rehearsal—and it is not always thus. Mr. Lederer, who made himself responsible for the production, saw to it that the young women in and out of the chorus could sing acceptably.

One of the complaints that have floated to the ears of the impresarios who offer musical comedies to their patrons has been concerned with the circumstance that these examples of dramatic art have tunes but no story. In constructing "Angel Face" Harry B. Smith, an author of monumental prolificity—decided that for once there should be no moaning this time at the bar of public opinion, at least there should not be so far as his labors were concerned. It is therefore in a small and a different voice that it is suggested here that Mr. Smith has been too eager to please. There is so much plot in "Angel Face" that the story becomes confused, so confused, indeed, that it would be difficult to explain what it is all about. What the piece requires to turn it into a perfect summer entertainment is compression and concentration. Probably by this time it has received both.

In a previous paragraph it has been urged that Mr. Herbert has excelled himself in mellifluous material for "Angel Face." Right at the beginning of the piece there comes an ingratiating ditty which, entitled "I Might Be Your Once-in-a-While," flows liltily throughout the work, leading the listener homeward bound at the end of the evening, that are long the tune will have become a nuisance on the talking machines. But there are other good strains in Mr. Herbert's score. You shall not often hear anything in comic opera more vivacious than the refrain of "Everybody's Crazy Part of the Time."

So far as the performers were concerned it must be recorded that the honors were carried off by Mr. Donahue, who, supposed to impersonate a detective, danced with extraordinary skill and fancy into the affections of those who beheld him. The prima donna was Miss Ada Meade, who sang prettily and well. A perusal of the cast at the head of this review will disclose a mysterious personage of the cast whose patronymic was replaced by marks of interrogation and for whom the producer requests a nom de theatre. This vocalist, who interpreted the part of an ingenious of considerable ingenueness, lifted up a small but pretty voice and although her histrionism suggested no large amount of experience she should do well some day. John E. Young was funny, as usually he is in musical plays.

## American Notes

"Love Time in Picardy," a comedy drama made by Wilfred North and William Addison Lathrop from Mr. Lathrop's novel of the same name, is to be produced by Oliver Morosco with Russ Whytal in a leading role.

A British film picturing Miss Ellen Terry, called "Her Greatest Performance," is soon to be distributed in the United States.

Miss Margaret Nyblom has started for Australia to appear under the Tait management in "Tiger Rose" and "Daddies."

Oliver Morosco is to make a trial production in Los Angeles, soon, of "Civilian Clothes," a comedy by Thompson Buchanan, with Miss Isabel Irving in a leading role.

Marshall Neilan, motion picture director, has formed his own producing company.

Miss Dorothy Pollis, who left the musical comedy stage to study for opera, has been engaged to appear with the Chicago Opera Company next season.

The present prospects are that several Shakespearean repertory companies will be seen in the United States next season. Besides the return of North and Marlowe in three

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plays, Robert Mantell and John Keller will each go on tour, and William Faversham may make the revival of "Hamlet" that he has long had in preparation. Walter Hampden purposes to tour in "Hamlet," "Macbeth," and "Romeo and Juliet," and a revival of the last-named play is projected by a management which has Gareth Hughes in mind for Romeo.

"The Mikado" was revived by the Little Theater Company of San Francisco, for six performances last week.

Fred Stone is making three pictures this summer under his own management.

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## "WELCOME HOME," BY BOLTON AND MANDEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
P. Ray Constant and Mr. Constant present "Welcome Home," a comedy in three acts by Guy Bolton and Frank Mandel, for the first time, evening of June 9, 1919, at the Auditorium Theater, Baltimore, Maryland. The cast:

Rhy Macdonald ..... Helen Barnes  
Ruth Hunter ..... Sue MacManamy  
Mrs. Snyder ..... Edna May Oliver  
Phil Bishop ..... James Gleason  
Nini Bishop ..... Marguerite Poir  
"Mac" ..... William E. Meenan  
Albert Weaver ..... Funnell Pratt  
"Midge" Monahan ..... Beatrice Noyes  
Douglas Adams ..... Ralph Morgan  
Jefferson Adams ..... Percy Helton  
Jefferson Adams ..... Charles Abbe  
Colonel Van Alstyne ..... Edward Poland  
Dan Monahan ..... Harry Harwood  
Queenie ..... Amy Ongley

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—Soon or late some one was certain to write a play concerning the return of America's soldiers from overseas, their ability or inability to get back their jobs, and so on; the inevitable has happened in "Welcome Home."

Messrs. Guy Bolton and Frank Mandel have done their work with a degree of skill, and aided by the intelligent stage direction of Robert Milton, "Welcome Home" is a play that should often bring the chuckle to one's lips. It has its thrills, too, but these are largely mechanical. The chief object of the work seems to be comedy, although the authors apparently wish to do just a little preaching in favor of giving back to the soldiers their pre-war positions; but as is the way with playwrights—and justly—they do their preaching warily.

## The Village en Fête

The first act finds the village of Clinton Falls with flags flying and the girls in their best bib and tucker to welcome home the young men of the village who fought bravely and well in France. The scene is a school-room, with tables groaning under a weight of fruit, cake, and soft drinks. Presently some of the boys come in—to be rapturously greeted by the girls.

Then come several bits of word-play, including one showing the language obstacles that confront an American soldier who brings back a French bride, and another showing the all-around troubles that face a young husband-warrior returning to a jealous wife. These scenes do not advance the play. After they serve their comic purpose the story begins to unfold.

Douglas Adams, a daring aviator who was supposed to have perished in a German prison camp, suddenly turns up in the village. Great is the rejoicing by all excepting Ruth Hunter, who has been placed in a pretty fix by Adams' return. When he left for the war, she had been engaged to marry him, but after he had been away for a time she began to "keep company" with Albert Weaver, a rich slacker. Then, when Adams was reported as lost, she gave her troth to Weaver with a proviso that he must keep the engagement secret for a decent interval. Now Adams is back and Ruth has one more fiancé than is conducive to peace of mind.

## Enoch Arden Modified

The plot runs along until Adams learns of Ruth's fickleness. Of course a smash comes. Meanwhile, other entanglements are happening on the main line of the story with Adams uncovering the wickedness of Albert Weaver and his father—the town's chief lawyers—saving the invention of Dan Monahan from being stolen and regaining his faith in mankind through the affection and steadfastness of "Midge" Monahan. "Welcome Home," like most interesting plays and people, has its weaknesses. The authors have elected to build their play upon somewhat old-fashioned lines. Instead of having one main theme and pursuing that diligently to the end, they have their main theme and a few more on the side. This makes for difficult play writing, as the main theme must stop now and then that the minor ones may be developed. For example, the story of Douglas Adams' return and his engagement to Ruth Hunter is in the nature of a frivolous young thing, or an easily impressed small town girl. Miss MacManamy gives her too much restraint and poise; such a girl never would so quickly forget a Douglas Adams and engage herself to an Albert Weaver. Ralph Morgan plays young Adams and does it handily. Robert McWade, Beatrice Noyes, Percy Helton, Charles Abbe, and Harry Harwood perform their tasks in a workmanlike manner.

The cast is a good one. As for the acting, the play would be helped greatly if Sue MacManamy portrayed the part of Ruth Hunter in a different key. This fickle person either should be a frivolous young thing, or an easily impressed small town girl. Miss MacManamy gives her too much restraint and poise; such a girl never would so quickly forget a Douglas Adams and engage herself to an Albert Weaver. Ralph Morgan plays young Adams and does it handily. Robert McWade, Beatrice Noyes, Percy Helton, Charles Abbe, and Harry Harwood perform their tasks in a workmanlike manner.

## LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England (May 26).—Although "The Belle of New York" at the Lyceum Theater is in the nature of a revival it is practically merely the continuation of a run of the piece begun there in June, 1914, and cut short when war began in August of that year. In fact, two of that cast are to be found in the present production, just as if nothing had happened in between times. They are Mr. Johnnie Schofield, who cleverly acts Blinky Hill, and Mr. Laurence Caird, who plays the Police Lunatic. But the belle's the thing, and the Lyceum is fortunate in having secured so charming and sincere an actress in the name part as Miss Edith Dryson. She takes her part with proper sincerity, for with all its fun and frivolity, "The Belle of New York"

emphasizes the power of good influence. This more serious aspect of the piece is, of course, not unduly labored in the new Lyceum production, but it is not, as sometimes, deliberately concealed. Mr. Hannister Howard is to be congratulated on not attempting to bring the piece up to date, by new songs, characters, or war-time wit. He has rightly treated it like a Gilbert and Sullivan piece, as a complete and inviolable piece of work. And so one has all the old jokes, and the old songs, gay, grave, and amorous, falling into their proper places like "files on parade," and being received one and all with the utmost favor by a house packed in every part. "Follow On" was, of course, as it always has been, the hit of the evening, and Miss Dryson, as the demure Salvation lassie, sang with such purity of voice and charm of manner as to earn the inevitable encore. Mr. Alec Fraser made an acceptable hero, singing and acting with a fresh and easy manner. Miss Lill Edwards as Cora, and Mr. Harry S. Maymott as the hero's father were among those who kept things going merrily. With its popularity with Surrey-side playgoers and the large number of Americans now in London, the Lyceum should find that its own little effort to join more tightly "the hands across the sea" will not go unrewarded.

Miss Marie Löhr's next production at the Globe Theater will be a revival of Rostand's play "L'Aiglon," for four weeks. Mr. Lyn Harding will play the old soldier, Plambeau, the part he played when Miss Löhr gave the piece at the Globe last November at a matinee in aid of the King's Fund. Miss Lettice Fairfax will be the Marie Louise, and Mr. Henry Vibart, the Prince Metternich. After the run of this play Miss Löhr, who, of course, will take a holiday, to return in September to appear either in Sardou's "Fédora" or Robert Hichens' "A Voice from the Minaret."

There is every sign that the leading dramatists are recovering from the effects of the war and the commercial situation in theaterland, and are getting to work. There are all kinds of whispers of this or that management having secured this or that well-known playwright's latest, to produce when a theater is available; or some such vague and highly exciting information. But a simple fact is worth a lot of rumor, and the fact is that Mr. Haddon Chambers has written a comedy entitled "You Can't be too Careful," and has a brand new four-act comedy in his knapsack besides. Where and when and by whom it will be produced is not at present stated. Nor does it matter. Such goods quickly get a buyer. Reference has already been made in these columns to Alfred Sutro's new play on Capital and Labor, which is down for production at Wyndham's.

As there seems to be some confusion as to the exact relationship of Mr. Gilbert Miller and Mr. Henry Ainley in their joint activities at the St. James' Theater, the former has given out that the advertisement in the autumn when they start operations will read: "Gilbert Miller and Henry Ainley, Managers. Mr. Henry Ainley in—" the name of the play following. In short, Mr. Ainley and Mr. Miller engage Mr. Ainley to act, and Mr. Ainley acts for Mr. Ainley as much as for Mr. Miller! Is it all quite clear?

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Lew Fields is appearing at the Shubert Theater in "A Lonely Romeo," by Lew Fields and Harry B. Smith, with music by Malvin M. Franklin and Robert Hood Bowers. This is a passable summer show in that it doesn't compel anyone to think or even to laugh unless he wants to. This isn't saying that Mr. Fields is any less funny than he used to be, but that his whole style of low comedy has mellowed until even in his most vigorous moments there is now a velvet touch to his humor, something bordering on the pathetic. He projects all his fun seriously, never stepping out of the character no matter how absurd the situation. In the dancing there is an excess of acrobatics, without special grace except on the part of Miss Jessica Brown. The music, which inclines toward jazz effects, is pleasing. Miss Frances Cameron sings well. Mr. Fields appears as one Mr. Tripp, to whom befall comic troubles because he masquerades as his own son. Restaurant, hat shop, candy store, and Pelham Manor are pictured by scenery whose luxurious color is rivaled by that of the handsome gowns. Most of the way the fun is acceptable, but in spots it could be improved by eliminating certain weary topical jests concerning the approach of July 1.

Miss Elsie Janis is to make photographs under the L. J. Seznick management.

Miss Ethel Barrymore is to appear next season in a new comedy by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero.

George C. Tyler states that he has accepted a long play, "Chris," by Eugene O'Neill, whose short dramas of the sea have been produced by the Provincetown Players. Other long plays by Mr. O'Neill, it is understood, are in the hands of John Williams and of the Theater Guild.

David Belasco has taken for American production Bataille's "Les Seigneurs d'Amour," which was reviewed from Paris in these columns on May 20.

"All the King's Horses," by Louis K. Anspacher, is announced for production next season by Mr. and Mrs. Coburn.

## "TAMBURLAINE," BY MARLOWE, AT YALE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Tamburlaine the Great," by Christopher Marlowe. Presented on the campus by the Yale University Dramatic Association, under the direction of Edgar M. Woolley, 1911, June 14, 1919. Acting version made by E. M. Woolley and S. V. Benét '19. Incidental music by Prof. David Stanley Smith. Scenery designed by Don M. Campbell '19. Costumes designed by Don M. Campbell and Wright S. Ludington '22. Cast of characters:

Myces, King of Persia, A. C. Frost Jr., '22  
Cosroe, his brother, E. Stratton '20  
Menaphon, D. R. Wilson '20  
Ortuzius, A. M. Hurd '21  
Meander, E. Roy Jr., '21  
Theridamas, A. Bishop '20  
Tamburlaine, L. M. Loeb '19  
Techeles, J. H. Hamline '20  
Usumcasane, O. W. Davison Jr., '21  
Bajazeth, Emperor of the Turks, A. B. Campbell '19  
King of Arabia, S. A. Mitchell '18  
Soldan of Egypt, W. R. Brewster '21  
Governor of Damascus, C. A. Wright '22  
Agydas, J. Fox Jr., '19  
Amyras, R. Roy Jr., '21  
Calebunus, E. A. Gifford '22  
Orcanes, King of Natolia, B. Hoogland '18  
King of Trebizond, N. B. Paradise '18  
King of Syria, J. H. Hamline '20  
King of Jerusalem, J. Vorys '18  
Callapine, son of Bajazeth, G. G. Dewey '19  
Almeda, his keeper, W. J. Carr '19  
Perdicaas, J. H. Hamline '20  
Physician, E. Stratton '20  
Page to Tamburlaine, G. B. Rich '22  
Zenocrate, J. C. Wilson '22  
Zabina, wife of Bajazeth, J. C. Wilson '22  
Anippe, H. S. Starrs '21  
Prologue, W. R. Brewster '21

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—The Yale University Dramatic Association chose for this year's commencement play Christopher Marlowe's "Tamburlaine the Great." This is believed to be the first performance of Marlowe's "tragic discourse" since its original production about the year 1588. There have been other plays about "the

wished it. With Marlowe, when a scene is over it is done, and there is no need to explain why the next one follows it. "Watch my Tamburlaine threatening the world," he says. "Give me your imaginations and forget that this is a theater." And through it all, giving the clearest unity to the most varied incidents, stalks the great figure of Tamburlaine, shaping and controlling events, yet himself subtly molded by them. He is a great dramatic character whose dramatic qualities require the stage for full realization. "Tamburlaine," like all of the great Elizabethan plays, is essentially a theater play.

On the side of the acting, certain of the problems and difficulties have already been mentioned. The Yale commencement play is put on for only one performance; there is no opportunity to whip it into shape by a preliminary trial before an audience; it is acted wholly by undergraduates; it must stand or fall on this one representation. Furthermore, the audience is always surprisingly critical, consciously or unconsciously using professional acting as a standard for their opinions. Nevertheless, with the most difficult play which the Dramatic Association has ever attempted, the audience were practically a unit in praising the acting. There were, to be sure, amateurish touches, why not?—but the general level was better than in any Yale performance of recent years.

Mr. Loeb, the Tamburlaine, bore the brunt of the hard work. He acted with intelligence, working steadily upward to the climax of the chariot scene, in which "the pampered jades of Asia" draw his triumphal car. His scenes with Zenocrate showed true feeling, and throughout he understood the dignity and grandiose nature of the character he was representing. As for his utterance of blank verse, it was intellectual and distinct, albeit not musical. Mr. Stratton's Cosroe had strength and good stage judgment. Mr. A. B. Campbell's Bajazeth was remarkable for its emotional grasp, coupled with an ability to speak blank verse.

The women's parts, so often the undoing of undergraduate productions, on the side of the actual production the Yale boys have little to fear by comparison, even with William Poel's representation of Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus." Mr. Woolley and Mr. Benét had skillfully condensed the 19 acts and 35 scenes of the original text into 12 scenes divided into two parts. This process still left two hours and a half of varied traffic of the stage through which Tamburlaine's character stood forth in a consistent delineation, apparently unharmed by the necessary curtailment of the text. Mr. Don Campbell and Mr. Ludington, between them, had added a medium of gorgeous coloring and background at all times appropriately in key with the tones of character and scene, although their Bakstian-like designs might have astounded Marlowe. The stage Mr. Woolley built for his production was a modification of an Elizabethan theater. There was a relatively narrow but long fore-stage, approached on either side by ramps. Then came a plain rectangular proscenium inclosing a deep back stage, with a curtain to separate it from the front platform. Thus the action could be carried on without interruption during changes of scene.

The one fear that possessed Mr. Woolley before his curtain rose was that the audience might laugh in the wrong place. To give the swelling bombast of Marlowe's blank verse to amateur actors is, to a stage manager, a first night ordeal which must be experienced to be appreciated. His fears proved groundless, for the excellence with which he had coached his players gave no opening for a misplaced laugh. The audience were interested even when Marlowe most amazed and puzzled them.

Much of the amazement was caused by the remoteness of Marlowe's dramatic technique from any form of drama with which the majority of the audience were acquainted. Even those who had read the play were not prepared for its naïveté, blended with sustained intensity and power to hold the attention in representation. The childish stage devices, such as rival kings upbraiding one another in front of their assembled forces before marching off opposite sides of the stage to battle, or the characters who discussed the situation while waiting for the battle to be fought "off-stage,"

the comings and goings to suit the needs of the story regardless of plausibility, all these things the audience found puzzling. They have not been trained to surrender to the poet, as had the Elizabethans, and thereby to permit the story to flow as the poet



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
J. C. Wilson as Zenocrate

wished it. With Marlowe, when a scene is over it is done, and there is no need to explain why the next one follows it. "Watch my Tamburlaine threatening the world," he says. "Give me your imaginations and forget that this is a theater." And through it all, giving the clearest unity to the most varied incidents, stalks the great figure of Tamburlaine, shaping and controlling events, yet himself subtly molded by them. He is a great dramatic character whose dramatic qualities require the stage for full realization. "Tamburlaine," like all of the great Elizabethan plays, is essentially a theater play.

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## BERNARD SHAW ON THE THEATER TODAY

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—"The Present Predicament of the Theater" was the title of a lecture given by Mr. George Bernard Shaw at the Hampstead Town Hall, in support of the new Everyman Theater, Hampstead Garden Suburb, in particular, and of the little theater movement in general. Mr. Norman Macdormott, the director of the new theater, however, though acknowledging the inspiration from the American little theater idea, does not like the familiar phrase, but prefers "The New Movement in the Theater" as more sweeping and drastic in its reform. Full details of the scheme of the Everyman Theater and its proposed affiliated enterprises throughout the country have already appeared in these columns.

The present predicament of the theater, Mr. Bernard Shaw declared in opening his lecture, was an extremely hard fact. He was not going to talk in a poetic manner, he said, but to give a more or less dry economic lecture about the theater. The main point was, if they were going to have any more artistic theaters they must provide them themselves.

He said he had never joined in the general outcry about the depravity of human nature. A great many people were going to theaters who would have been going generations before to theaters of a lower level.

## Commercial Aspect Rasy

"It is getting almost impossible," he continued, "to get any play of higher class performed at commercial theaters. From the commercial aspect the prospect is extremely rosy, enormous sums are being made. But when you turn to the artistic prospect, it is simply desolate, you cannot see a play of mine anywhere in London."

"When introducing an article to the public there is an extraordinary difference between the artistic attraction and the general article of utility. For instance, you want to buy bread. When you have eaten a loaf, the loaf is done for and gone, and the baker must produce another. In the case of a work of art that does not happen. A picture is just as good as ever. You may go to one of my plays and you may go over and over again, say 30 times, till you have had enough. Its attractions do not decrease. In this you have something that does not waste by exhaustion. What is exhausted is, of course, the appetite of the consumer for it."

"For making a play in London a commercial success it is necessary you should sell 100,000 places in the space of three months, but it is perfectly indifferent to the success of the quality of labor you are using, on the number of men you are employing. You have to consider the wages and the profit per head of your employees; keep continually in mind the relation between profits and expenditure on labor. But the moment you come to a theater it does not matter what you pay in a theater within reason."

Charles Frohmann with a worldwide reputation in the theatrical business said, "Bring me a success and I don't care what I pay; bring me a failure and I'll cut it at the earliest opportunity." Wilson Barrett, working with Henry Arthur Jones, was so impressed with the latter's remonstrances on the amount of money he was dropping that he was induced to cut down his expenses and get it on thoroughly businesslike lines. He spent all his days doing this and made himself miserable and finally gave it up, declaring that he would rather lose £90 a week than go to that trouble to save £9.

## Theater Versus Factory

If the business man is asked to contribute to the building of a theater, he will say everything depends upon whether it is to be managed on business lines. It does not matter in the least, Mr. Shaw said, so long as it is run on relatively business lines. Compare a factory with a theater. The profits of a factory depend on the quality of labor you are using, on the number of men you are employing. You have to consider the wages and the profit per head of your employees; keep continually in mind the relation between profits and expenditure on labor. But the moment you come to a theater it does not matter what you pay in a theater within reason."

Charles Frohmann with a worldwide reputation in the theatrical business said, "Bring me a success and I don't care what I pay; bring me a failure and I'll cut it at the earliest opportunity." Wilson Barrett, working with Henry Arthur Jones, was so impressed with the latter's remonstrances on the amount of money he was dropping that he was induced to cut down his expenses and get it on thoroughly businesslike lines. He spent all his days doing this and made himself miserable and finally gave it up, declaring that he would rather lose £90 a week than go to that trouble to save £9.

Thus the action could be carried on without interruption during changes of scene.

The one fear that possessed Mr. Woolley before his curtain rose was that the audience might laugh in the wrong place. To give the swelling bombast of Marlowe's blank verse to amateur actors is, to a stage manager, a first night ordeal which must be experienced to be appreciated. His fears proved groundless, for the excellence with which he had coached his players gave no opening for a misplaced laugh. The audience were interested even when Marlowe most amazed and puzzled them.

Much of the amazement was caused by the remoteness of Marlowe's dramatic technique from any form of drama with which the majority of the audience were acquainted. Even those who had read the play were not prepared for its naïveté, blended with sustained intensity and power to hold the attention in representation. The childish stage devices, such as rival kings upbraiding one another in front of their assembled forces before marching off opposite sides of the stage to battle, or the characters who discussed the situation while waiting for the battle to be fought "off-stage,"

play called "Candida." A few people guaranteed the sum of about £200, which enabled them to produce the play.

The war had produced an entirely new audience, Mr. Shaw said. He related how when he was taken to see the opera in Dublin as a small boy, he knew nothing about it and thought that the audience in the boxes, etc., were the performers. He said he waited breathlessly for a stout lady to sing, whom he took to be Mme. Alboni. When the curtain went up he recognized the music and began to realize who were the performers.

He was sure, he said, that many of the men in khaki who went to the theater during the war were as much in ignorance of the inside of a theater as he had been, for he noticed their look of amazement as they gazed round at the occupants of the balconies, boxes and so on. He believed that a great mass of the men come from the heart of the country where they had never seen a theater, and had scarcely ever heard of one. Their attitude toward the play was an entirely fresh one, utterly different from that of the blasé Londoner, and the oldest jokes were revived and received with hilarious mirth.

For years past he had been associated with several ladies and gentlemen in trying to establish a national theater. They had proposed to erect the Shakespeare Memorial National Theater on an endowment of half a million. Mr. Shaw pointed out that the only man who supported this idea was a German. He subscribed £70,000. His audience could easily remedy this by subscribing generously to the proposed theater to be erected at Golder's Green.

Mr. Norman Macdormott explained that it was their intention to erect a temporary theater to hold about 300, during the summer, and to begin producing in the autumn. Eventually, they would erect a theater to hold 700 on the same site at Golder's Green.

## "MADE OF MONEY" IN WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

The George C. Tyler Company presents "Made of Money," comedy in four acts by Richard Washburn Child and Porter Emerson Browne, evening of June 9, 1919, for the first time on any stage, at the New National Theater, Washington, District of Columbia. The cast:

A blacksmith ..... Frederick Webber  
Senator Goodrich ..... Albert Tavernier  
F. J. Tate ..... George Howell  
Daniel Hardy ..... Alfred Hunt  
Warren Fitch ..... Frank Connor  
Mary Blake ..... Lynn Fontanne  
A model ..... Bessie Owens  
Designer ..... Adelaide Phillips  
Shop lady ..... Doris Landy  
W. J. Galloway ..... William Norton  
Jordomo ..... Sidney Toler  
Private secretary ..... Cora Skinner  
Cassavand Treadwell ..... William Blaisdel  
A reporter ..... Glenn Hunter  
Mike Labb ..... Joseph Dunn  
Mrs. Ogden Teasdale ..... Susan Westcott  
Henry Salter ..... Edwin Cushman  
Rembrandt ..... William Giffard Barry

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—One who takes a platitudinous plot basis engages to write a play under a handicap. The interest and strength of his drama can gain nothing by leading the audience to the discovery of an unrecognized truth, since a platitude is by definition generally accepted. To attain the desirable result when a platitude is the core idea of his play, the writer must bring those who see it to an enlivened realization of the truth of the platitude, which requires that he bring out deep human values to lend convincingness.

The writers of "Made of Money" chose a plot and characters inadequate for such a result save by handling of the rarest mastery. Still the play is enjoyable, with many bright lines and a novel stroke or two which, however, retard the action of the story. The plot originates in a wager, a device which does not tend to lend conviction to the reality and significance of the episodes to which it leads, and leaves nothing greater impending than some money to be won—except that the outcome of the meager and quite thrill-less love affair may be said also to be involved in the outcome of the wager.

The platitude upon which the play draws for its central idea is that success is not a matter of money. Daniel Hardy, a steel magnate, wagers with friends that he can, by the judicious and generous use of money, make a success within 90 days of the first person who steps over the threshold after the \$100,000 wager is made. Dowdy, diffident Mary Blake is the person first to come through the door. This character, played by Miss Lynn Fontanne, is convincing and finished, and gave opportunity to remind those who have seen her in other parts that she can do work of distinction.

Hardy makes an international spy of Mary, placing his confidence in his ability to get a huge volume of publicity upon secrecy together with a lavish display of great wealth. Of course, he wins complete success of this sort, but when the wager is to be decided, the question arises what constitutes success. It is finally agreed to leave it to Mary. She gives Hardy a lecture on the vanity of his aims, which, one quite agrees, he sorely needs, though one dislikes to have the idea presented so moralizing. Then Mary discovers that she has awakened Hardy to think of some one other than himself and on that score decides that she is a success and awards the wager to Hardy.

It was interesting to watch the versatility of the players who had parts in last week's play "On the Hiring Line." Mr. Toler deserves special mention for the interesting interpretations he gives of eccentric characters.

During the week of June 16 will be given the third in the series of five new plays which the Tyler company is putting on in Washington, "A Young Man's Fancy," by George McIntyre.

## BERNHARDT SEES A NEW DAWN IN DRAMA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In her beautiful home on the Boulevard Pereire, full of rare objects of art, souvenirs of her glorious theatrical career, Sarah Bernhardt was busy modeling a bust of Edmond Rostand when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called to ask her her opinion of the future of French dramatic art. In this warm, book-lined little study, decorated with many photographs which give a particularly intimate atmosphere to the whole room, Sarah Bernhardt spoke a few words, each of which rang like a golden message of hope.

"I believe there will be a great, a deep renaissance of theatrical art," she declared. "But I believe it will be a renaissance with a pronounced tendency toward idealism, laughter, humor. Just at present we are witnessing a reaction, painful, perhaps, but inevitable. After four years of frightful hardships, our men have returned to life, to plain, everyday life, and they feel an imperious craving for amusement. This craving probably prevents them from having much discrimination. All the theaters are full, all plays are successful."

"No, I do not believe the 'pièce à thèse' will be resurrected. We have just lived through a thesis by the side of which all those due merely to the imagination of men are non-existent. Whilst we were in the crater, we could not think. But now a new theatrical formula will gradually evolve. In fact, in all the domains of art there will be a magnificent flowering, a beautiful renaissance, and we shall witness and see very beautiful things indeed."

"Already a part of this promise has been fulfilled with Francois Porcher, whose 'Jeune Fille aux Jours Rouges' is a noble inspiration. And how many other artists are there? In all the various domains of art!"

Here Sarah Bernhardt's voice broke a little, and she added with a rather quivering smile: "They are too numerous, the artists. . . . They are like the constellations in the sky. One cannot see all the stars at one glance!"

## JOHN DRINKWATER'S NEXT PLAY

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—There was a good gathering of authors and playwrights at the Incorporated Stage Society's production of the Swinburne and Yeats plays. Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, Mr. W. B. Yeats, and Mr. John Drinkwater, were among those who seemed to be recognized by everybody.

In conversation with the last-named, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked him about the promised new play on Cromwell, mentioned in the interview which recently appeared in these columns.

"Now, that is odd," laughed Mr. Drinkwater, "that you should mention that, for I have this very day settled at lunch with Mr. Arthur Boucher to write a Cromwell play for him."

"May I announce it?"  
"You may, in the Christian Science Monitor, but not in London yet."  
"And what form will it take, may I ask?"  
"That I can't say," answered Mr. Drinkwater, "I shall only know that when I begin seriously to work on it. These things just come."

Miss Peggy Wood, who is to appear next season in a comedy she has written in collaboration with Samuel Merwin, is now engaged in motion picture work in the films that the Goldwyn company is making with Will Rogers as star.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Turin and Genoa

After eight days' journeys through Greenland, we arrived at Turin. You approach it by a handsome avenue of nine miles long, and quite straight. The entrance is guarded by certain vigilant dragons, called Douaniers, who mumbled us for some time. The city is not large, as being a place of strength, and consequently confined within its fortifications; it has many beauties and some faults: among the first are streets all laid out by the line, regular uniform buildings, fine walls that surround the whole, and in general a good lively clean appearance. . . . Mr. Walpole has been at court; the family are at present at a country palace, called La Venerie. The palace here in town is the very quintessence of gilding and looking glass; inlaid floors, carved panels, and painting, wherever they could stick a brush. I own I have not, as yet, anywhere met with those grand and simple works of Art, that are to amaze one, and whose sight one is to be the better for. But those of Nature have astonished me beyond expression. In our little journey up to the Grande Chartreuse, I do not remember to have gone ten paces without an exclamation, that there was no restraining; Not a precipice, not a torrent, not a cliff, but is pregnant with religion and poetry. . . . I reckoned in one day thirteen cascades, the least of which was, I dare say, one hundred feet in height. . . . We set out for Genoa in two days' time. . . .

Only figure to yourself a vast semi-circular basin, full of fine blue sea, and vessels of all sorts and sizes, some sailing out, some coming in, and others at anchor; and all round it palaces and churches peeping over one another's heads, gardens and marble terraces full of orange and cypress trees, fountains and trellis-works covered with vines, which altogether compose the grandest of theaters. . . . I should make you sick of marble if I told you how it was lavished here upon the porticoes, the balustrades, and terraces, the lowest of which extends quite to the sea. . . . We find this place so very fine that we are in fear of finding nothing finer. We are fallen in love with the Mediterranean Sea, and hold your lakes and your rivers in vast contempt. This is "The happy country where huge lemons grow," as Waller says; and I am sorry to think of leaving it in a week for Parma, although it is the happy country where huge cheeses grow.—Thomas Gray.

## A Toil That Gains

A toil that gains with what it yields,  
And scatters to its own increase,  
And bears, while sowing outward  
fields,  
The harvest-song of inward peace.  
—Whittier.

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## Protection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
IF ONE were to say to another not  
instructed in the teachings of  
Christian Science that in reality there  
is nothing to fear, it is almost certain  
he would be answered by either a look  
of amazement or an emphatic denial  
of the statement. This is not to be  
wondered at, since a very large part  
of human existence is taken up by  
human beings in directly or indirectly  
protecting themselves against possi-  
ble troubles. People accumulate  
wealth to guarantee them against  
future loss; they are careful about  
the clothing they wear and the food  
they eat, so that bodily health may be  
preserved; and nations through their  
statesmen guard against eventualities  
by means of treaties, and conserve  
what they esteem their rights by cove-  
nants based on equity.

The reason for all this practice of  
forethought arises from what the human  
mind calls the necessity of experience.  
The human mind assumes matter,  
material existence, and human rela-  
tionships to be integral parts of real  
being, and believes that material law  
is constantly operative, tending to  
produce all manner of disquieting  
conditions; and, as a result, human  
beings combat material effects, so-  
called, by material means, deeming it  
necessary to do so by reasoning from  
the premise that matter is real and  
that material law must be counter-  
acted by material power.

A perusal of the Bible brings to  
light the fact that there have been  
many throughout the world's history  
who have been able to apply law, spiri-  
tual law, which does overrule the  
material beliefs of men. This higher  
law of Spirit has not been very clearly  
discerned, and consequently has not  
been applied to the extent it might  
have been. Still its existence was  
known long ago to many. As men  
knew it, they were able to put their  
trust in its activity and power, and in  
consequence were protected by it.  
Sometimes spiritual law was poeti-  
cally acknowledged as when the  
Psalmist sang: "For in the time of  
trouble he shall hide me in his pavil-  
ion: in the secret of his tabernacle  
shall he hide me; he shall set me up  
upon a rock"; or, "Great peace have  
they which love thy law: and nothing  
shall offend them"; or, more meta-  
physically still, as when Paul ad-  
dressed Timothy in the words: "For  
God hath not given us the spirit of  
fear; but of power, and of love, and  
of a sound mind." In each case the  
exultant note is heard proclaiming  
that protection is to be found "in the  
secret of his tabernacle," or in "thy  
law," or in "the spirit . . . of power,  
and of love, and of a sound mind."

Now "the secret of his tabernacle"  
has been revealed by Christian Sci-  
ence. It is no longer a secret. Truth,  
that is to say, is no longer hidden  
from mankind. God has been revealed  
scientifically, so that anyone who has  
the desire may learn for himself what  
the nature of God is, how God gov-  
erns His creation, and what the true  
relationship is which exists between  
God and man. Christian Science  
teaches that God is Spirit or Mind,  
and that God is infinite good. Since  
God is Spirit, His creation must be  
spiritual and must be good. Thus  
man, God's image and likeness, is re-  
cognized to be spiritual and to be like  
man's creator good. This teaching of  
necessity denies the existence of mat-  
ter as reality, and of evil as a real  
entity or power; for obviously there  
cannot exist anything real outside of  
infinite Spirit or infinite good. Matter  
and evil are thus false beliefs of  
the human mind. They are akin to  
the error that twice two is five. But  
the belief that they are real states of  
consciousness is the cause of all the  
fear, sickness, and sin which plagues  
the human race.

It would be idle to do nothing more  
than theoretically to declare the al-  
lness of Spirit or good. The object of  
this understanding should be to rid  
the human consciousness of its false  
material beliefs. And it is exactly in  
proportion to the extent that a man is  
understanding the allness of good that  
he is protected against so-called mat-  
terial power, against evil, against dis-  
ease. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and  
Founder of Christian Science, on page  
210 of "The First Church of Christ,  
Scientist, and Miscellany," states the  
position with great lucidity. "There  
is no door through which evil can  
enter," she writes, "and no space for  
evil to fill in a mind filled with good-  
ness. Good thoughts are an impervious  
armor; clad therewith you are com-  
pletely shielded from the attacks of  
error of every sort."

It will be apparent that there is  
practically no limit to the protecting  
power of Truth; and Truth is ever  
available, for God is omnipresent.  
Take for example the fact that in  
cases of sickness the aid of a Christian  
Science practitioner may be sought.  
What is the object of this? The one  
who is laboring under a false sense of  
a power called material law ap-  
proaches another who has to some ex-  
tent risen above this false sense of  
law by realizing the truth that spiri-  
tual law is the only real law govern-  
ing the spiritual or real man abso-  
lutely. It is this understanding of  
Truth and of Truth's activity through  
spiritual law which heals.

Christian Science is teaching men  
today that they can be healed and pro-

ected, in exactly the same way as  
was taught by Christ Jesus over nine-  
teen hundred years ago. Truth never  
changes. Spiritual law never varies,  
never alters in its mode of ac-  
tivity. Divine Principle upholds man.  
His spiritual creation. There never  
was any break in the continuity of  
spiritual creation, because it is per-  
fect. Christ Jesus knew this, and so  
he was able to annul the material  
beliefs of men, thereby healing the  
sick. As Mrs. Eddy has written:  
"Jesus beheld in Science the perfect  
man, who appeared to him where sin-  
ning mortal man appears to mortals.  
In this perfect man the Saviour saw  
God's own likeness, and this correct  
view of man healed the sick." (Science  
and Health, pp. 476-477.) Similarly,  
it is "this correct view of man" which  
protects under every human condition.  
When the whole world shall have  
come to understand and acknowledge  
the allness of God, then the words of  
Isaiah will have been consummated:  
"My people shall dwell in a peaceable  
habitation, and in sure dwellings, and  
in quiet resting places."

## Heine Sees Napoleon

When I think of the great Emperor  
[Napoleon], all in my memory again  
becomes summer, green and golden.  
A long avenue of lindens rises bloom-  
ing around, on the leafy twigs sit sing-  
ing nightingales, the waterfall rustles,  
flowers are growing from full round  
beds, dreamily nodding their fair  
heads. . . . I am speaking of the Court  
garden of Düsseldorf, where I often  
lay upon the bank, and plausibly lis-  
tened there when Monsieur Le Grand  
told of the warlike feats of the great  
Emperor, beating meanwhile the  
marches which were drummed during  
the deeds, so that I saw and heard all  
to the life. I saw the passage over the  
Simplon, the Emperor in advance, and  
his brave grenadiers climbing on be-  
hind him. . . . I saw the Emperor with  
flag in hand on the bridge of Lodi—I  
saw the Emperor in his gray cloak at  
Marengo—I saw the Emperor mounted  
in the battle of the Pyramids, naught  
around save powder, smoke, and  
Mamelukes—I saw the Emperor in the  
battle of Austerlitz. . . . I saw, I heard  
the battle of Jena. . . .

But what were my feelings when I  
first saw . . . with my own eyes,  
him—the Emperor!

It was exactly in the avenue of the  
Court garden at Düsseldorf. As I  
pressed through the zapping crowd,  
thinking of the doctored deeds and bat-  
tles which Monsieur Le Grand had  
drummed to me, my heart beat the  
"general march." . . . And the Em-  
peror with his cortege rode directly  
down the avenue. . . . The Emperor  
wore his invisible green uniform and  
the little white-renowned hat. He  
rode a white palfrey, which stepped  
with such calm pride so confidently,  
so nobly. . . . The Emperor sat care-  
lessly, almost lazily, holding with one  
hand his rein, and with the other good-  
naturedly patting the neck of the  
horse. . . . A smile which warmed and  
tranquilized every heart, flitted over  
the lips—and yet all knew that those  
lips needed but to whistle, et la Prusse  
n'existait plus. . . . The brow was not  
so clear, the phantoms of future bat-  
tles were nestling there. . . .

The Emperor rode calmly straight  
through the avenue; no policeman  
stopped him; behind his cortege rode  
proudly, loaded with gold and orna-  
ments. . . . the trumpets pealed. . . .  
and the multitude cried with a thousand  
voices, "Es lebe der Kaiser!" Long  
live the Emperor.—Heinrich Heine.

European Invasions  
of Asia

Taking the European advances into  
Asia first, and dealing with them only  
in order of date there have been  
within historic times four great Euro-  
pean invasions of Asia. The first was  
the wonderful campaign of Alexander  
of Macedonia and his Greek armies. His  
forces marched unbeaten to the Indus  
and defeated Porus on the borders of  
Hindustan. As a military feat the  
whole expedition was a marvelous  
success. But great as were his victo-  
ries in the field and far-reaching his  
projects for founding an Eastern  
Empire, the fact remains that Alex-  
ander's exploits, and his power, and his  
lieutenants produced no permanent  
effect whatever upon the important  
countries over which they and their  
immediate descendants ruled. There  
is nothing to show either in arms or  
in arts, in philosophy or in religion,  
that the Asiatics, who were compelled  
to submit for the time being, adopted  
Greek methods or absorbed Greek  
ideas. It was conquest without col-  
onization; victory without contiguous  
influence. The wave of invasion re-  
ceded and matters went on below the  
surface much as they did before.

Even the Roman mastery of a large  
portion of Asia scarcely influenced  
eastern thought or eastern customs at  
all. Yet this second great European  
invasion lasted for many centuries,  
and was maintained, alike when Rome  
was at the height of her power, and  
when her magnificent system of civil  
and military organization was slowly  
tottering to its fall. Those long, long  
years of peaceful and successful rule  
failed to impress European concep-  
tions or European methods, upon the  
mass of the subject population, or  
even upon the educated classes as a  
whole. . . . The Asiatic mind remained  
impervious to European thought, Asi-  
atic customs, Asiatic tribal and family  
relations, Asiatic religions long sur-  
vived Greek and Latin teaching and  
Greek and Latin culture. . . .

Where the powerful organization  
and efficiency of the Roman Empire  
had failed after hundreds of years of  
successful domination to produce a  
permanent effect, it was little likely  
that other disorderly and spasmodic  
forays from the West would prevail.—  
H. M. Hyndman.

## Hakluyt's Counsel

Good faith I see thee muse at what I  
tell thee now,  
But true it is, no choice, but all at  
princes' pleasure bow.  
So Tarquinius ruled Rome as thou re-  
membrest well,  
And what his fortune was at last, I  
know thy self can tell.  
Where will in Common weale doth  
bears the only sway,  
And lust is Lawe, the prince and  
Realme must needs in time decay.  
The strangeness of the place is such  
for sundry things I see,  
As if I would I cannot write ech pri-  
vate point to thee.  
The colde is rare, the people rude, the  
prince so full of pride. . . .  
The customes are so quaint,

As if I would describe the whole, I  
feare my pen would faint. . . .  
If thou bee wise, as wise thou art, and  
wilt be ruled by me,  
Live still at home, and covet not those  
barbarous coasts to see.  
Adieu friend Parker, if thou list, to  
know the Russes well,  
To Sigismundus booke repaire, who  
all the truth can tell;  
For he long easte in message went  
unto that savage King.  
Sent by the Pole, and true report in  
each respect did bring.  
To him I recommend my selfe, to ease  
my pen of paine,  
And now at last do wish thee well, and  
bid farewell againe.  
—From Richard Hakluyt's "Principal  
Navigations of the English Nation;  
1600 A. D."

The Most Quotable  
Authors

Ideal standards of literary excel-  
lence are not easy things to devise,  
but it is curious to observe what fair  
results can be obtained by the most  
empirical and vulgar methods. Take,  
for instance, the test of sales. Entirely  
misleading as applied to a limited  
period, it gives a very fair gauge  
if extended over a sufficient lapse of  
time. The plays of Shakespeare, the  
novels of Sir Walter Scott, have prob-  
ably been sold in far larger numbers  
than any other volumes of poetry or  
prose fiction. And Shakespeare's pro-  
minence is, as it should be, by far  
more marked than Scott's. In the  
same way, one would incline to assent  
that the most quoted poet is also the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Loch Alvie, Scotland

Alma Tadema Is  
Convinced

"I shall never forget the glowing  
happiness of those first days in Eng-  
land. I was utterly fascinated by Eng-  
lish manners, English life, English  
country, English Sundays, even Eng-  
lish fogs. For the young people of the  
present generation it will be difficult  
to picture a London as it was forty  
years ago, without electric light, with-  
out telephone, without motor buses and  
taxicabs, without Sunday concerts,  
without picture palaces—a quiet, dis-  
tinct, beautiful city with a decided  
character of its own, as unlike Paris or  
Vienna as Alma Tadema, whose 'Vintage  
Festival' only recently exhibited in  
Berlin, had created quite a sensation."

"Being himself of a happy, joyous  
nature, Tadema loved to see himself  
surrounded by happy people. On the  
other hand, being himself very strong,  
mentally and physically, he had per-  
haps less sympathy with the weak than  
his innate sense of justice and his  
kindness of heart would otherwise  
have kindled in him. That sense of  
justice he once afforded me an oppor-  
tunity of admiring, which I think will  
be deemed worth recording as an illus-  
tration of his character."

"He and Lady Tadema were my  
guests at All-n-criche, my Scottish  
home, in the autumn of 1905. We had  
been on a little stroll before luncheon.  
The day was glorious; one of those  
wonderful, clear, crisp sunny days of  
which one in the Highlands of Scotland  
seems worth a dozen anywhere else.  
We were returning home by way of  
Loch Alvie, upon which, after having  
climbed through the woods for some  
little time, we came quite on a sudden.  
There it was, lying below us at the  
foot of the heather-clad, pine and  
birch-studded hills, of the deepest  
steel-blue, bathed in sunshine, with  
the light azure of the cloudless sky  
above it, a feast of color, exquisitely  
beautiful."

"The moment we had come in sight  
of it Tadema stopped short, exclaim-  
ing in a sort of dubious, questioning  
single word 'Hullo!' and refus-  
ing to move on. I noticed his silence  
when after a while we resumed our  
walk. He hardly spoke at all, and  
when at last we had arrived at home,  
Tadema, though it was close on  
luncheon-time, sat down to write a  
letter which a few minutes later he  
handed me with the exhortation to be  
sure and see it posted that afternoon."  
"Noticing the address of 'Alfred  
East, Esq., A. R. A.' on the envelope,  
I said, 'I bet you, Tadema, I know  
what's in this letter.' And then that  
slow, amused, contented smile we  
all knew so well stole over his fea-  
tures, and he told me I was right.  
Tadema, years before, on seeing one  
of East's pictures of a similar lake-  
scene, had expressed to the painter  
—very likely rather decidedly—his  
belief in the utter impossibility of the

surface of a lake being of so very  
much deeper a shade of blue than the  
sky it reflected. Today he had seen  
it with his own eyes, and the letter  
to Alfred East contained the ac-  
knowledgment of his error of years  
ago. Such was the man. 'But then,'  
he said, 'I have never been in the  
Scottish Highlands before!'"

Between Namur and  
Liège

The Morn, that now, along the silver  
Meuse,  
Spreading her peaceful ensigns, calls  
the swains  
To tend their silent boats and ringing  
wains,  
Or strip the bough whose mellow  
fruit bestrewn  
The ripening corn beneath it. As mine  
eyes  
Turn from the fortified and threaten-  
ing hill,  
How sweet the prospect of yon watery  
glade  
With its gray rocks, clustering in  
pensive shade—  
That shaped like old monastic turrets,  
rise  
From the smooth meadow-ground,  
serene and still!  
—Wordsworth.

## Philadelphia in 1835

"What a comfortable place is the  
city of Penn! How is Philadelphia  
adorned with neatness and peace!  
How do her in-dwellers linger about  
her good things, and strangers delight  
in her rectangles! Several months  
since we had determined to make a  
journey through Pennsylvania, to ex-  
plore her beauties, and survey the  
works of internal improvement which  
have been brought into successful op-  
eration, with the good intent of letting  
our fellow creatures know what has  
been doing and what is done; and  
where and how they may seek health  
and delight within her borders. But  
until today the charms of this city  
have hung with such a weight about  
the neck of our natural inertia, as to  
nullify for the time the force of our  
truant disposition, and retain us  
here," wrote that sprightly Pennsylv-  
anian, known alliteratively as Pere-  
grine Prolix, in his book called "A  
Pleasant Peregrination through the  
Protector Parts of Pennsylvania," and  
intended, as he announced, for the en-  
lightenment of "our contemporaneous  
ancestors across the water."

"Philadelphia is a flat, rectangular,  
clean, uniform, well-built, brick-and-  
mortar (except one stone house),  
well-fed and watered, well-clad,  
moral, industrious, manufacturing,  
rich, sober, quiet, good-looking city.  
The Delaware washes its eastern end,  
the Schuylkill its western front. The  
distance between the two rivers is one  
mile and three-quarters, which space,  
on several streets, is nearly filled with  
houses. Philadelphia looks new and  
is new; for the inhabitants are con-  
stantly pulling down and new-vamp-  
ing their houses. The furor delendi  
with regard to old houses is as rife in  
the bosoms of her citizens, as it was  
in the breast of Cato with regard to  
Carthage. A respectable looking old  
house is now a rare thing, and except  
the venerable edifice of Christ Church



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

best. . . . A writer like Spenser  
would be put too low, while Pope  
would be put too high; still their re-  
spective value to the literature and to  
the nation would not be altogether in-  
adequately expressed. . . .

Of all literatures, Latin has been  
incomparably the most cited, partly  
because Latin is still familiar to every  
educated man, but largely also be-  
cause of the practical bent of Latin  
genius. Horace is more quoted not  
only than Vergil but than any poet in  
the world, yet no one assigns to him  
a rank corresponding to this fact. The  
weakness of Horace lies just in the  
universal applicability of his senti-  
ments: his counsels are so far-reach-  
ing in their wisdom that they ap-  
proach to platitudes. . . . And it is  
curious to observe how in our own lit-  
erature "Hamlet," the most subtle  
and elusive of dramas, is, neverthe-  
less, a perfect storehouse of aphor-  
isms and familiar reflections. . . .

All men cannot fairly be judged by  
their best known phrases. From Keats  
a thousand people have echoed the  
phrase about a "joy for ever" as  
against one that ever cited apostrophically  
those lines, infinitely more character-  
istic, that tell of

"Magic casements, opening on the foam  
Of perilous seas, in faery lands for-  
lorn."

It was Shakespeare's way magnifi-  
cently to encroach upon the common  
domain and say, "This is mine, though  
millions have used it." Keats wan-  
dered in lonely places; he does not  
come to us, we have to go to him. It  
is only from the lettered that he or  
those of whom he is the chief, receive  
the tribute that quotation conveys. A  
phrase remembered for its mere  
beauty, a thought kept in mind for its  
strangeness, not for its familiarity, is  
produced at the appropriate occasion only  
by men who have a real sense of  
literature. . . . Lamb is himself one  
of the prose writers who is most quot-  
able. . . . of the great men, Scott is the  
least quotable, Dickens the most, while  
George Eliot is perhaps more quotable  
than either. . . . But it is a fair way  
of estimating greatness to say that he  
is greatest who has had most influence  
on humanity, and the authors who  
have had most influence are on the  
whole those whose words have been  
most frequent on the lips of men.—  
Stephen Gwynn.

## Vision

And everywhere, here and always,  
If we would but open our eyes,  
We should find, through these beaten  
footpaths,  
Our way into Paradise. . . .

Dull earth would be dark no longer,  
The cloud would sparkle a gem;  
And our hands, at their commonest  
labor,  
Would be building Jerusalem.  
—Lucy Larcom.

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AND  
HEALTH

With Key to  
the Scriptures

By

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## Apart

Ever the ripest blackberries  
Are hid beneath the leaves;  
In thicket deep the mavis  
Her pretty home nest weaves. . . .  
Apart the poet lingers  
And silent waits his time;  
If the day's saloon he enters  
His verses cease to rhyme.  
—Frank Preston Stearns.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The March of the Ten Thousand

IF MEMBERS of Congress want to know the real feelings of the country on the subject of prohibition, they will get it more exactly by an appeal to their constituencies than by any observations to be drawn from the march of the modern "Ten Thousand" or the philippic of Mrs. "Xenophon" Rooney from a table top in the Capitol. The quiet, thoughtful millions, who voted for prohibition or who have supported their legislatures in voting for it, may not sally forth into the street with brass bands or purple umbrellas, but they are voters just the same.

Much of the oratory of the occasion, if the published reports may be trusted, was fully as purple as the umbrellas. Thus Mr. Gompers thrilled the Senate Judiciary Committee with the picture of a United States driven into bolshevism by the refusal of the enormous majority of its people to permit the use of alcohol with all its proved and disastrous consequences. Mr. Gompers, to be entirely fair to him, insists that the prohibition amendment is not stamped with popular assent because it has not in every case been referred direct to the people. But Mr. Gompers is assuming a very dangerous position in arguing that popular support is lacking for a constitutional amendment because an agitation can be organized against it. Opinions differ as to the real number of the "Ten Thousand," if the contradiction may be allowed to pass, but granting the accuracy of the figures of the organizers, it is a poor show for the capital, on a fine summer afternoon with special trains from Baltimore the West, with deputations from the 110,000,000 of people in the other states, and all the added attractions of the twenty bands and the purple umbrellas.

Another thrill was afforded to a larger audience by the announcement, from Mr. Fitzgerald, of Boston, that though he did not believe that Congress would interfere to repeal war-time prohibition, nevertheless he did not believe that the President would permit it to go into effect. This announcement was received with "tremendous" cheering, whilst the "movie" men were busy recording the historic utterance. Now a good many people have been going bail of late for Mr. Wilson's intentions, and professing a quite intimate knowledge of them. It is probable that this familiarity is deduced from the President's unfortunate recent advice to Congress on the subject of war-time prohibition, advice which, on Mr. Fitzgerald's own showing, Congress is in no mood nor hurry to accept. The reluctance of Congress is, indeed, easy to understand. Congress has been able to maintain a more intimate touch with the people of the States on this subject than has been possible for the President owing to his long absence in Europe. Congress knows the deep, silent sorrow of the Nation over the war holocaust of boys taught to drink, and caught in the coils of vice through the environment into which they have been thrown. The silence of this sorrow cannot be enlivened by brass bands, nor can it be lightened by the flash of purple umbrellas in the sun. The country is in earnest in this matter.

No one perhaps is, no one at any rate should be, more aware of this than the Secretary of War. The Secretary must have had every opportunity of understanding the position, and if it is possible to judge from an interview with him, printed in this paper on Saturday last, Mr. Baker has read, and read sympathetically the writing on the wall. Mr. Baker pooh-poohs the argument that demobilization can be effected by the 1st of July. He says, quite flatly, that it obviously cannot be. What then the President is being urged to do is, by an arbitrary act, to counter the full intention of the law, and to proclaim a bogus demobilization in the interests of the saloon. The conditions of temptation which already exist for the young soldier are bad enough, but if their flood tides are to be let loose on him, some one will have to shoulder the responsibility for all the wrecked lives. Boys enough, who had never known the poison of alcohol before the war, have been inured to it during the war, and now it is calmly proposed to swell, with their voices, the chorus of the hymn of "liberty or hell!"

For it was in those words that humanity received its third thrill, or should the word be shock, in the account of Saturday's proceedings. When the "Ten Thousand" had progressed the requisite number of parangs to carry them to the Capitol, it is recorded, if the record be true, and it is to be hoped that it is not, that the Xenophon of the Ladies' League sprang upon a table, and gave utterance to the following words:—"I organized the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Personal Liberty League, and we are going to have personal liberty or go to hell!" The prospects of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Personal Liberty League appear, in the light of this, tolerably somber this morning, indeed the only roseate touch is one it would be indelicate to mention. But we are hoping all the time that the new Anabasis has been incorrectly transcribed in the papers. It is true that it was that Xenophon, who led the original march of the Ten Thousand out of Mesopotamia to the Euxine, who declared that it was the business of everybody to do their best to gain every victory by their own effort. But then Xenophon was a philosopher as well as a soldier, and it would be interesting to know what he would have thought of the tactics, to say nothing of the philosophy, of the Personal Liberty League.

One thing at least this philosophy and these tactics indicate, and that is a determination to leave no means untried to reverse the conclusion so deliberately arrived at by the country. To any person who understands metaphysically the workings of the human mind the reason for this is obvious. When you hit evil severely in one place you hit it in every place. Its glamour is diminished, its mesmerism broken, and its grasp weakened, not in one place, but in every place. Ask any of the workers

laboring, day and night, to uplift fallen humanity upon the streets, how much their labors would be lightened if the lights of the saloon could be extinguished, and the wine bottle did not give a false gaiety to the supper-parties of vice, and ponder over their reply. Only too readily does mankind accept the advice of the sixteenth century poet to drown its sorrows in strong drink. His prescription to go to bed mellow instead of sober finds a curious response in the medical theories of today, not, fortunately, held by all doctors, of the food values in alcohol.

The human mind, being what it is, snatches, to save its life, like the man in the proverb, at any theory in extenuation or defense of its appetites, and little realizes that it is in the drink itself that its danger lies. This drink is, however, in reality merely one expression of that sensuous appetite, a catalogue of whose phases was once written by the apostle to the Gentiles. When, therefore, this appetite is stricken in one place unto death, it realizes that the wound is mortal, and evil trembles, knowing its time is short.

### Trade Union Reconstruction

ONE of the most interesting developments in the labor world in Great Britain is the widely extended reconstruction work that is being undertaken in the constitution and organization of some of the more important trade unions. During the war, when so many trade union rules were suspended, and the whole face of the labor situation was changed, there was a strong disposition amongst the trade unions simply to mark time, as well as this could be done, to safeguard recognized rights, temporarily held in abeyance, and, generally, wherever possible, by studying the situation as it changed from month to month and year to year, to make provision for a great reconstruction and rehabilitation once peace should be re-established.

The effects of all this are now beginning to be seen. Trade Unions everywhere are rapidly putting their houses in order, repairing them where they stand in need of repair, and, in some cases, practically rebuilding them. Thus, some are revising their constitutions, "speeding up" their machinery for the more expeditious handling of disputes, and generally endeavoring to fit the new shops' stewards and shop committees movement into their scheme of things.

Perhaps the most important of recent developments, however, is the proposal put forward by the National Union of Railwaymen which seeks to divorce the purely industrial side of the railwaymen's movement from the political side. The policy which this proposal represents is, of course, not new. It is part and parcel of the "industrialist" idea, which itself is by no means free from syndicalist and other revolutionary doctrines. The "one-man-one-job idea," however, which the National Union's scheme represents would seem to be purely a matter of organization, and, as such, will doubtless be discussed when the proposal is laid before the union members at the annual general meeting. It is, nevertheless, a proposal which is likely to have very far-reaching results, and if, as seems likely, it is adopted by the railwaymen and by other unions, its effect upon the quality of the labor representation in the House of Commons will be watched with interest. It is a well-known and fully recognized fact in almost any activity that the man who has a working knowledge of its affairs, who does not merely see things done or hear of things being done, but himself does them, has a practical grasp of the needs of his work which can be obtained in no other way. Such a man speaks and acts on all matters connected with this work from personal experience, and the absence of such men from the House of Commons would unquestionably be a great loss. Far too many so-called experts on a given subject in the House are simply men who have "made up" that subject, and one of the most valuable assets of the Labor man, hitherto, has been his practical, inevitable knowledge of labor conditions.

However, those who advocate the change insist, with a considerable show of justice, that it is impossible for a member to fulfill faithfully his duties as a servant of the union, "carrying out its aggressive policy," while at the same time "nursing" his constituency. And these persons profess to view with serious misgiving the possibility of a trade union official, who is also a member of Parliament, being compelled to compromise or modify his policy so as not to hurt the susceptibilities of his constituents. It is, of course, just a question of balancing the pros and cons, but those who know the excellent work of which the practical "trade unionist" is capable, cannot surely fail to view with regret, from the point of view of Labor and from that of Parliament, the exclusion from the House of Commons of such men as Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. Robert Young, and several other prominent Labor leaders, who, if the "one-man-one-job" proposal is accepted, would have to make the choice between their seat in the House of Commons and their official position in their trade union.

### Mr. Curtiss on Future of Aviation

EVER since the armistice was signed, people in the United States have been looking for definite evidence of the development of commercial aviation, and it may as well be admitted, with some degree of disappointment, All have apparently felt confident, but, with great numbers of aviators and aeroplanes released from military service, people have been asking why more of both were not sooner engaged in civil activities in the air. Such questions are answered in an article recently contributed to this paper by Glenn H. Curtiss, who, as an accomplished flier and a successful promoter of aviation, is a leading authority.

One feels that Mr. Curtiss is confirming a popular impression when he says, as he does, after enumerating the achievements of aircraft, that "the aeroplane is ready for business. The pertinent question is, is business ready for it? For," he adds, "it is true that, despite the constant aerial demonstrations being made, the aeroplane is waiting on the public." There has been throughout the country a rather vague impression that something remained

to be done by the public in the way of provision of landing places and legal regulation of flying, and possibly something in regard to routes, to encourage practical aviation. The needs in this direction Mr. Curtiss sets forth so plainly and definitely that his explanation of the situation should prove very helpful. The machine, he says, is ready, but the stations, auxiliary services, and equipment which are necessary to flying have not been forthcoming in the desired quantity or quality. This assertion is seen to be incontrovertible when one considers the same writer's illustration that the aeroplane is to a large extent an automobile without a road, a ship without a harbor. One must, no doubt, agree with him that it needs landing fields, meteorological reports from a series of stations covering the whole country, better radio and telephonic apparatus, and legislation to govern flights. It may not have occurred to people generally that, as Mr. Curtiss points out, for seaplanes less will be required in the way of landing places than for overland machines, since they can have a landing place wherever there is a body of water. But it is important to realize that, as he likewise asserts, cleared spaces in harbors and hangars for the supplying and housing of flying boats are vital to progress.

It is made clear by Mr. Curtiss that there are two sources of help for the development of peace-time aviation: the government and the people. It is reassuring that he feels able to say that the government is now alert and active with regard to the aeroplane situation in time of peace, although he says it was at first slow to appreciate it. He mentions that the division of military aeronautics has mapped 50,000 miles of aerial roads, and appointed thirty-two cities as official aerial termini, that Congress has established a meteorological bureau for aviation, and that under governmental direction the wireless telephone is being improved. But he lays stress, naturally, on the assertion that the work initiated with regard to landing fields should be pushed vigorously. Thirty-two, he says truly, represent only a beginning, for landing fields are the rails and stations of an aerial transportation service. He goes so far as to declare that every municipality of respectable size should have such a field. And doubtless it will soon be seen that it is to the advantage of every such center to have one; for will it not be, in a degree, like having facilities for water transportation? Mr. Curtiss furnishes the information that a landing field is not expensive to establish or to maintain, says the government's recommendation is for a "600-yard runway in every direction with no obstacles, and describes an "L-shaped" field which could be used. He adds that wireless apparatus should be installed, oil and gasoline be available at a field hangar, arrows, lighted at night, indicate the direction of the wind, and the name of the station be made readable from an altitude of 10,000 feet. It is easy to believe that a chain of such fields, in twenty-five-mile links, would do away with troubles due to forced landings. Aerial highways, as this aviator says, present an easy problem, compared with that of an asphalt highway or a railroad bed, especially since the government offers to furnish a hangar to every municipality which it accepts as a landing-field city.

The function of the public, in Mr. Curtiss' view, is largely to take an enthusiastic interest, and thus quicken governmental action. The public can also make possible a purely commercial development. It is interesting to have at this stage the opinion of one engaged, as Mr. Curtiss is, in the practical promotion of aviation and in the development of aircraft, concerning the prospective sphere of usefulness of flying apparatus. He declares that this sphere will include every type of transportation service, and will mean the superimposing of an entirely new carrying system upon the present one. The automobile, locomotive, motor-boat, motor-truck, ocean liner, yacht, barge, and dray will have their aerial counterparts. Three land types, it is encouraging to hear him say, promise to be dominant in the near future: the mail plane; the aerial taxi, a sort of handy runabout to carry business men to keep appointments at a distance, or enable them to survey such fields of activity as large ranches or oil, mining, or lumber properties, and to enable people to reside, say, 100 or 200 miles from their offices; and a type adapted to the delivery of merchandise.

These things were said only the other day, although since the first trans-Atlantic flight, which, Mr. Curtiss says, set the seal on aircraft efficiency; and now comes the trans-continental flight, from New York to San Francisco, by which, it is gratifying to learn, aviation, both military and commercial, is expected to profit greatly.

### Haycocks

IT is not so much that haycocks in themselves are anything special. The little pile of new-made hay, waiting, one of many, for the hay cart, makes no greater bid for distinguished attention than a single tree in a forest. It is rather "all there is to it" that matters, all that goes to make the word haycocks an open door for the town dweller and country dweller alike, giving out onto the open road.

As they rake the green-appearing ground  
And drive the dusky wave along the mead,  
The russet hay-cock rises thick behind,  
In order gay.

So Thomson wrote of it, nearly 200 years ago. And in his day, of course, there were no mowing machines, no tossing machines, and no raking machines, only the scythe, the pitchfork, and the long, wooden rake. Yet, somehow, nowhere has the advent of the machine made less difference than in the hayfield. The whir of the mowing machine, early of a summer morning, has a music all its own. It mingles with the first sounds of another long summer day, and "carries on," like a hum note, now forgotten and now heard again, amidst all the sounds of June.

And so, maybe, one goes down, early in the morning, to the "twenty-acre field" where "a start has been made," and sees the first great swath cut all around it. At mid-day, if one returns, the swath has become a broad belt, surrounding a great island of standing grass. In the evening, as the sun is preparing to take leave of things, one comes back again, and, lo, the grass is all down, save for a tiny, rapidly disappearing islet in the middle. And the islet does rapidly disappear, changing in shape with

each round, until, at length, the horses turn for the last time, and the twenty-acre field is cut. Then, in the days that follow, are all the wonders of the hayfield, with the sun shining out of a cloudless sky, and everybody taking advantage of it to "make hay."

For, of course, haycocks never conjure up any other picture. It is possible, no doubt, with a special effort, to recall the day of soft rain, when no work was going forward in the twenty-acre field, when, in the mists of the evening, one made one's way there, and, seated on the six-bar gate, watched the rabbits suddenly appear, every now and again, out of the grass still standing by the hedgerows, noted the long lines of the "russet haycocks," stretching away into the misty shadows, and listened, with much content, to the persistent efforts of a corn crane in a neighboring field. Haycocks thus recalled are redolent of grateful memory, but such memories are clearly special excursions. The haycock of common currency declares itself essentially a thing of sunshine, of bright skies and soft winds, of creaking wains and jangling harness, of special incidents and high events. Here, in and out amongst the long rows, may be found at work the most unaccustomed people, greeting each other with holiday badinage, all busily engaged in raking up the "dusky wave" into haycocks, in the "order gay" of Thomson's vision. And here, too, is the inevitable picnic, and the inevitable dog bubbling over with desire to further the joys of the inevitable children, and succeeding, inevitably, beyond all expectation.

### Notes and Comments

IT WAS Mrs. Lloyd George who used that happy phrase: "If we believe that one man one vote is a sound policy, one house one family is equally sound." No doubt, in some people's estimation, it is even more sound. The point is, how to educate the community up to the perception of the value of a single family to a single house. Privacy is a growth of civilization, and it is education that is bringing its necessity home. The parlor or the little study, in which boys and girls can work quietly, or the parents can rest, is a demand of the day, and one that the modern architect is providing. Now that wages are better and tenement houses are controlled as to the number of occupants, people seem to be approaching the policy of one house, one family.

IN A recent study of business success in the United States a list of questions was sent to a large number of business men, and from the results it now appears that, of the fifty men selected as the foremost, twenty-four were born poor, seventeen were born in moderate circumstances, and nine were born rich. The figures will prove a little disappointing to those who like to believe that the poor but ambitious boy is necessarily father to the rich and respected business man, but the fact that nearly half were poor boys is a reasonable example of success against all possible handicaps. Perhaps, too, it is just as well that a democracy should realize that the boy whose parents are in moderate circumstances is about as likely to succeed as the boy who sells newspapers, and that even the boy whose parents are rich is not out of the running. After all, it depends on the boy.

WHEN, in 1666, the King's Commissioners, investigating conditions in New England, reported of Harvard College that "they might say, without boasting, that an hundred able preachers, physicians, and other useful persons, had issued from the small college at Cambridge," the idea of a useful person was not so extensive as it is at present. The times had no way of anticipating, for example, the courses now about to be undertaken at the Harvard Graduate School of Education to train directors and instructors for schools maintained by manufacturing plants for the benefit of their employees. Yet in the modern way of looking at things those who profit by the new courses will be quite as "useful persons" as those who "issue" from other departments of the university. But the seventeenth century had received no hint of the industrial development that would follow the discovery of steam and the invention of machinery, nor can the present foresee all the changes which the new sense of responsibility in employers toward their employees may work in the civilization of the future.

FIVE years ago it would have been difficult to name any one thing seemingly more permanent in the daily life of the United States than the 5-cent car fare, for, although one large city had established a 3-cent fare, the idea was not seriously expected ever to come into practice in many others. Evidently, however, the public was getting a good deal for its nickels, else financial conditions could not so rapidly have changed the standard. A compilation now made by the American Electric Railway Association shows that of 277 cities in the United States and Canada with a population of upward of 25,000, 176 are now paying increased fares, and in more than half of the remaining cities the trolley companies are in financial trouble. The 3-cent city, incidentally, has increased its street-car fare to a nickel; and in 27 others the 5-cent fare has doubled. The smaller cities are in much the same condition, and investigations tend to agree that the companies can no longer afford to carry passengers for a nickel apiece.

AFTER much discussion of billboards in the United States, a writer in the Kansas City Times has added an argument just now particularly pertinent. The belief grows that the most promising solution of the housing problem lies in the individual ownership of homes by a great number of citizens of moderate means; and here anything that threatens the permanent value of the house that a man has bought with his savings discourages home-owning. Men of wealth are already, in many places, protected against the deteriorating influence of billboards in the neighborhood of their homes, but no such protection is yet generally given to the owner of a house on a less expensive residential street. The billboard is always a possibility, and with laws against its erection almost any man, with a small sum to invest in the ownership of his home, might feel safer in making the investment.